

The Spirit of Missions:

EDITED BY

THE BOARD OF MISSIONS

OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PREACH THE GOSPEL TO EVERY CREATURE.

VOL. XIV.

AUGUST, 1849.

No. 8.

APPENDIXES.

[A.]

Fourteenth Annual Report

OF THE

DOMESTIC COMMITTEE.

IN presenting their Fourteenth Annual Report, the painful duty again devolves upon the Domestic Committee, to note the death of another Missionary, the Rev. Samuel Lee Johnson, who expired at Indianapolis, his station in Indiana, on Sunday, 24th of December last.

He was called away in the prime of life, and from a sphere of great usefulness.

For several years, he had connected the important, but harrassing labors of an Institution for Christian Education, with the struggling interests and incessant duties of his station.

By his death the Church has been deprived of a most laborious and useful minister. And while the Committee look not within the veil which conceals the sorrows of many stricken hearts, with whom they truly sympathize, they regret to learn, that the vacancy at this important post, created by his death, has not yet been filled.

They have also noticed, during the past year, the death of more than one faithful Minister of the Cross, who, though called to their rest and reward from higher spheres of duty, gave the first evidence of their usefulness in the Church on earth, by their self-denying labors in the Missionary field.

The Committee are gratified in being able again to state, that the information received from the Missionaries on the 1st of April last, in general, is fully as satisfactory as that received on the 1st of April previously; which, it will be remembered, was as much, if not more encouraging, than at any previous period of the Church's Missions in this country.

A larger number of churches are reported in progress, with reasonable prospects of completion, than in any former year.

The Missionaries truly state, that their stations are incomplete, and cannot become self-supporting, while unable to erect even an humble house to be consecrated to the service of Almighty God.

And while they ask that they may receive, when due, the amount appropriated to their support, they also correctly state, that comparatively a small additional sum contributed by individual members of the Church, would enable them to change their position, and their stations instead of receiving, to contribute to the Treasury of Missions.

CONDITION OF THE FIELD.

Three Bishops, one hundred and four Presbyters and Deacons, and three Laymen—total, one hundred and seven, are at this time in the pay of this department.

Since the last meeting, twenty-eight appointments (see Appendix Aa) have been made; twenty-one of these are new missionaries; fifteen have resigned, and one has died. Eight stations have become self-supporting; ten churches have been consecrated; a number are being erected, and efforts towards the building of several others are being made, before applying beyond their own bounds for aid.

In connection with this point, the Committee would state the result of their observation, that while it may in certain cases be necessary to apply elsewhere for assistance to complete their edifices, a proper distinction is not always made, either by applicants or contributors, between a *local object* and the general cause of Missions.

For example, many contribute to applications for *specific objects*, and to these give all they can for the current year, expecting thereby to aid Domestic Missions.

The amounts given are applied to the *local* objects, leaving, however, the Missionaries unpaid, and the Committee with a reduced field from which to obtain their annual stipends.

From these causes, serious embarrassments annually arise.

Although the Committee are most reluctant to state anything which may seem in any degree to impede the progress of the cause, and the wishes of any, yet they feel constrained to say, that unless a proper distinction shall be made, or contributions proportionate to the wants of the two objects be advanced by the Church generally, a serious impediment in the way of prompt payment of the Missionaries will not soon be removed.

Appendix (Ab) exhibits the missionary force now (June 15) employed, and the stations occupied.

During the year, at thirty-eight stations, one hundred and fifteen adults, and at sixty-five stations, five hundred and thirty-nine infants have been baptized. Forty stations report two hundred and six who have been confirmed. Seventy stations report two thousand two hundred and fifty communicants. Thirty-six stations report one thousand and twelve families attending our services; and forty-four stations report one thousand six hundred and thirty-nine children in their Sunday Schools.

For the latest information from their respective fields, the Board is referred to the reports of the Missionary Bishops, at this time to be presented.

FUNDS.

The Treasurer's report (C,) shows the amount paid to the respective sections of the Missionary field.

The following statement of contributions, in the form heretofore adopted, is submitted:

DIOCESE.	No. of Churches contributing in			Communicants in 1847.	Am'ts contributed in 1847.	Am'ts contributed in 1848.	Am'ts contributed in 1849.
	1847.	1848.	1849.				
Maine,.....	3	5	8	560	\$98 83	\$306 99	\$156 20
New-Hampshire,.....	4	9	6	515	47 64	246 10	170 74
Vermont,.....	12	12	16	1,497	130 64	164 68	187 21
Massachusetts,.....	24	31	28	4,715	1,157 91	1,205 30	1,472 94
Rhode Island,.....	9	11	13	2,348	483 92	538 97	666 17
Connecticut,.....	43	54	65	7,803	2,123 71	2,690 65	3,256 14
New-York,.....	73	92	78	.....	6,540 56	6,911 71	4,820 35
Western New-York,.....	32	71	35	6,000	766 65	1,297 36	831 45
New-Jersey,.....	25	25	33	2,274	762 14	909 02	891 04
Pennsylvania,.....	40	68	39	10,053	2,656 57	2,857 90	1,862 45
Delaware,.....	14	11	12	515	396 54	401 02	228 77
Maryland,.....	48	54	55	6,639	1,643 67	1,494 63	1,515 67
Virginia,.....	32	20	28	6,000	930 00	577 88	792 32
North Carolina,.....	8	10	14	1,850	260 05	309 17	463 61
South Carolina,.....	23	32	21	4,324	1,775 57	2,292 84	1,798 34
Georgia,.....	7	8	10	894	417 98	505 52	597 44
Florida,.....	3	1	4	220	35 00	26 00	222 11
Ohio,.....	18	17	19	4,000	176 27	344 80	424 80
Michigan,.....	8	15	11	1,200	268 31	561 94	491 87
Indiana,.....	5	18	11	552	23 50	198 47	87 79
Wisconsin,.....	1	4	3	969	12 00	25 76	29 00
Illinois,.....	7	14	15	973	87 47	205 09	150 93
Missouri,.....	1	4	5	537	8 50	174 79	56 46
Kentucky,.....	8	7	8	730	226 67	174 85	201 40
Tennessee,.....	2	5	6	545	40 00	248 00	235 00
Alabama,.....	5	8	9	663	365 35	574 60	919 83
Mississippi,.....	2	5	3	450	9 75	225 31	75 55
Louisiana,.....	1	8	4	724	10 00	632 08	71 00
Arkansas,.....	5	5	4	.....	52 46	90 47	168 70
Texas,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40 00	.....
Iowa,.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	17 50	5 25
Miscellaneous,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,093 70	567 38
	463	625	.....	.....	23,300 39	28,635 90	27,263 76

LEGACIES.

From the Executors of Estate of Hanford Smith, Esq., deceased, late of Newark, N. J., \$185 54 have been received, being the third annual payment of interest on that portion of his estate devised to this Department.

From the Executors of Samuel S. Olden, deceased, the Treasurer has received an assignment of a bond, secured by mortgage, upon valuable property in Princeton, N. J., the balance of which amounts to \$2,940, being the sum at present awarded (as a dividend of 49 per cent.) on the Legacy of said deceased to Domestic Missions. And from the mortgage the sum of \$222 36 has been received, in full of interest due to the first day of May last.

A Legacy of the late Mrs. R. Glover, of Newtown, Connecticut, $\frac{1}{2}$, \$25.

A Legacy of the late E. Hallam, Esqr., of New-London, Connecticut, $\frac{1}{2}$, \$966 12.

From the Executors of W. J. Cornell, Esqr., late of Brooklyn, one hundred dollars, being the first instalment of a Legacy of \$1000, directed to be paid by annual instalments of one hundred dollars.

A Legacy of the late Mrs. Ingle, of Washington City, \$100.

A Legacy of the late Miss S. S. Deering, of New-Haven, Connecticut, \$200.

From the Executors of Mrs. M. Starr, late of Middletown, Conn., $\frac{1}{2}$, \$462 50.

By the will of this lady, the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church is made the residuary legatee of her estate. Besides the above amount received, there remains real estate valued at about \$5,140, which, when sold, together with a small balance additional in the hands of Executors, will be equally divided between the two departments of Missions.

A Legacy (\$100) of Miss M. B. Northrop, late of Providence, R. I., less discount, \$94.

Also, \$1,201 83, paid by United States, being balance in full on ten Mexican certificates, bequeathed by the late Francis S. Key, Esqr., of Baltimore, Maryland.

Also, \$129, being the third sum received from the Estate of C. D. Betts, Esqr., late of the City of New-York.

A compromise has been effected with the claimants of the Estate of Jacob Voorhees, late of Shrewsbury, N. J., deceased. By which a sum little exceeding \$5,000, will probably, within a few days, be divided between the two departments.

ACTS OF THE COMMITTEE.

Immediately after the adjournment of the last Board, the Committee entered upon the consideration, and, as far as practicable, the execution of the subjects referred to them.

In particular, the more frequent and prompt payment of the Missionaries received their first and most serious attention.

Directions were given, and accounts were opened by the Treasurer, for the reception and appropriation of funds for specified objects, for the creation of a Contingent Fund, and the payment of the Missionaries quarterly, as soon as the condition of the Treasury would allow.

At this time, being the period of the year when few returns are made to the Treasury, the Committee also took measures by publication, by correspondence, and by every means in their power, to acquaint the Church generally that it would be impossible to carry the wishes and directions of the Board into effect, unless all past arrears to the Missionaries were fully paid. It also was apparent that another half years' salary would be added to the indebtedness reported to the Board, before any relief could be expected from the Church at large. This did actually occur, adding to the embarrassments of the Committee, and rendering it impracticable as well as inexpedient to attempt to borrow 'on the credit of the Board' the sum then required. For, it was ascertained, that the average indebtedness to the Missionaries, for years past, being for the arrears of at least six months, and varying in amount according to the number in the field from twelve to sixteen thousand dollars, it would place the Committee under the pressure of that amount of borrowed money annually, and incur the payment, as an additional debt, of at least eight to eleven hundred dollars of interest money per annum. The terms upon which it was ascertained that the generous proffer to the other Committee of the loan of certain stocks and bonds for a portion of the amount needed, could only be converted into cash, owing to the pressure at the time; (at a rebate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per month, beside the annual rate of interest;) and the liabilities personal, which must be assumed, in order to enable the Treasurer 'to borrow on the credit of the Board,' convinced the Committee, that this plan could not be adopted with any degree of safety, or with any other prospect than of temporary relief, at ruinous cost and subsequent embarrassment.

Indeed, after as mature reflection as they could give the subject, they were brought to the conclusion, which has been strengthened by subsequent events, that it is as unwarrantable for the Board and Committee to adopt a standing rule to obtain loans on interest, and to the extent they believe will be necessary if once introduced, as it would be for an individual to distribute in deeds of charity, money for which he pays the highest interest,

with the expectation of returning both principal and interest from sources of uncertainty, and over which he has no absolute control. It should only be adopted as a temporary relief, in cases of great emergency, and with a reasonable prospect of prompt return. That was not the position of affairs then, nor is it now.

And unless the Church will promptly, cheerfully, and steadily, advance the means necessary to carry on the work of the Lord in this part of His vineyard, and through the present Agency, the latter at least had better be abandoned. May He, however, who causeth the light to shine in darkness, overrule for good the present evil, and far remove the day when it shall be said of the children of the spouse of Christ, that they have no pleasure in the work for which He gave His life.

The Committee hereafter suggest a plan which they hope may eventually bring relief. They also desire distinctly to state, that they would cheerfully adopt any proper measure to sustain the cause they have at heart.

The Committee, however, did not relax their efforts to send relief as promptly as possible. Through the liberality of two generous and long tried friends of Missions, the Treasurer was enabled, by the 20th of November last, to remit the amounts due the Missionaries, up to April previously. Relying upon the returns from the Advent and other collections, to restore the above loan, as well as the amount due to himself.

These were returned by the 20th of February last. Since then the Treasurer has been issuing checks as fast as possible, and, with the exception of one month in the whole year, much beyond the returns into the Treasury.

The receipts this year, (to 15th June,) amount to \$27,263 76, being \$1,372 14 less than received last year, and \$3,963 37, more than the previous year.

At the last meeting of the Board, the balance of several years' deficit amounted to \$7,325.

The payment of this, and as much on account of the year just closed, as returns into the Treasury would allow, still leaves a debt of about \$9,000, up to 1st April last.

THE JEWISH MISSION.

The Missionary to the Jews still continues his labors among them and the German population in the City of New-York. Interesting reports of its condition have been published from time to time.

The funds specially contributed for the support of this Mission, have also fallen off,* and unless they are renewed, there will not be a sufficient support for it, beyond, or even during the present year.

* \$324 14 received this year.

THE CHICKASAW MISSION.

During the year, the Committee have prosecuted this enterprise as far as circumstances would justify.

The terms upon which the U. S. Government offer pecuniary aid, require that a considerable amount, averaging perhaps \$3,500 per annum for at least six years, shall be secured or reasonably expected when called for, before our Church can undertake the enterprise with any fair prospect of success, and of permanent results at all equalling the wishes and expectations of the most reasonable of her members.

This information the Committee have circulated as widely as possible, and they are earnestly looking for a favourable response.

Thus far, they are cheered by the interest which seems to have been awakened, and by the returns already made into the Treasury. These, however, are yet few, and the amounts too small to justify action beyond the steps already taken. They believe, however, that a simultaneous action throughout our Churches by a simple explanation of the object in the respective congregations, and even a monthly remembrance of it in all the Sunday Schools, would soon enable those to whom its charge will more especially be entrusted, with gladness of heart to undertake and vigorously to prosecute it. The Missionary Bishop justly requires that it shall have at least a solid foundation in the hearts of her members, and can certainly rely for reasonable support upon means which they will cheerfully supply, before this Mission shall be fully undertaken, which promises so much good to the spiritual welfare of the Indian if vigorously prosecuted; but only disappointment and eventually mortification and disgrace, if otherwise conducted.

The Committee have felt justified in notifying the government in behalf of our Church, that we would accept the proposal to establish this Mission, and to appropriate a sum to defray the necessary expenses of selecting the site of, and locating the Mission in the Indian country. The government in return have forwarded a copy of contract required to be entered into before proceeding further. The necessity of consulting the Missionary Bishop and others, whose judgment and experience are of great value, together with the necessity of arranging certain preliminaries with government, has delayed the signing of the contract.

It is hoped, however, that no injury has been realised by the delay.

The Committee look with interest for some expression from this Board, which may produce decided and prompt action throughout the Church upon this subject.

Interesting communications from clergymen and laymen have been received, asking for information; and intimations have been given, which in-

duce the belief that suitable persons may be found for the respective stations in the Mission, as soon as those upon whom this duty may devolve shall be empowered to select them.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA.

Aware of the importance of establishing Missions in these countries, and before any of the exciting intelligence had been received, which has since drawn thousands thitherward, the Committee appropriated \$500 for the support of two Missionaries respectively, if any could be found willing to depart for those distant fields.

But one presented himself, who was appointed, chiefly through the urgent solicitation of those who were about to embark for permanent settlement in that land, who were acquainted with him, and who enforced their application by assurances of his support after the first year's aid from the Committee.

This Missionary, with his family, subsequently sailed for San Francisco, his destination; and the thanks of the Board were tendered by the Committee to William P. Furniss, Esq., of New-York, who gave a free passage in his vessel, including all stores for the voyage, to the Missionary, his wife, four children and nurse.

The only intelligence as yet received respecting him, was the fact communicated through the public journals, that the vessel in March last had been spoken by another, in latitudes which indicated great progress in the voyage. All on board were well.

In the meanwhile the unexpected exigencies of its affairs, and the importance that the various independent movements to send out clergymen to that country, should as far as possible be systematically directed, in conformity with the established Missionary organization of the Church, induced the Committee to enlarge the number of stations by the addition, in California, of a second Missionary in the town of San Francisco, one at Monterey, one at Los Angeles, and one at Sutter's Fort and the vicinity; and in Oregon, of one at Oregon city, so soon as funds should be provided for their support.

As soon as circumstances justified, the Committee appointed another Missionary to California, whose acceptance, they believe, would have given general satisfaction, as well as assurance of his fidelity and usefulness in that remote field of labor. He however was constrained eventually to decline the appointment, and therefore, at his suggestion, his name was not made public.

The Committee likewise, with a view at the earliest possible period of placing the Missionary work in those distant regions under its own safe and effective government—brought at once before the Church the scheme of 'a Missionary Bishops' Fund,' and directing the Treasurer to open such an account, appointed him, John David Wolfe, Esq., and William H. Aspin-

wall, Esq., trustees of the same. Thus far but a small amount has been received on this account. This in part is doubtless owing to the same cause which has arrested the movements of the Committee in making other appointments; the extraordinary and contradictory intelligence received from that country, compelling a suspension of further action until more positive and authentic information shall be received.

In the meanwhile, however, it is known that several clergy from different portions of our church have departed for that country with the intention of permanent settlement.

In view of the peculiar position of its ecclesiastical affairs, and of their published intimation to this effect, the Committee now present for the consideration of the Board, the importance of action at this or its subsequent meeting, in order as speedily as possible to secure the establishment of a Bishopric in California.

It has been intimated, from a source entitled to respect, that the present Missionary Bishops can claim, if they choose, this portion of newly acquired territory as part of their jurisdiction. And until otherwise provided, that they should be invited to extend such episcopal supervision over it, as may be in their power.

Doubtless, however, this point will also receive due consideration from the Board.

THE SECRETARY AND GENERAL AGENT.

The present Secretary and General Agent having, during the past autumn, accepted the rectorship of Christ Church, in the city of New-York, forthwith tendered the resignation of his office under the Committee.

At their request he postponed the time of resignation, to enable them to consider of their future action. He eventually consented to withdraw his resignation, and relinquish one-half of his salary, to continue to discharge the duties of Secretary and General Agent as far as able, in connection with the rectorship, until the next meeting of this Board.

This the Secretary has done to the satisfaction of the Committee, having in addition to the duties of the Secretary's office, preached month by month in several of the churches in this city and vicinity, in behalf of Missions.

This change in the affairs of the office rendered it inexpedient for the Committee to act upon the resolution of the last Board, relating to the clerkships of the two departments, until they shall be advised of the action of this Board upon the suggestions hereinafter made.

The prospect of the retirement of the Secretary at this meeting of the Board, has induced the most serious consideration and attention to the PRESENT CONDITION AND FUTURE ACTION OF THE COMMITTEE.

And they believe that the present will probably prove the most favourable moment, with the prospect of the least injury to the cause generally,

when suggestions and alterations in our general plan of operations may be considered; and if approved, measures may be taken for their final consummation at the next meeting of the General Convention.

They have found the subject, however, one of great embarrassment; involving questions of deep importance, and touching fundamental principles which lie at the foundation of the present organization of our General Missionary Society; and requiring, if their suggestions shall be adopted, important alterations in the present Constitution, which can only be made by the authority that framed it.

Remembering the object for which the General Missionary Society was created, they first turned their attention to the field assigned to this Department, and find that in the gracious dealings of a benignant Providence, its area has extended from a little belt along the Atlantic sea-board, over the Alleghany Mountains, which but recently formed the boundaries of the western frontier—and across the vast plains and mountains stretching beyond these, to the shores of the Pacific Ocean. That the increase of its population is unexampled in the history of the first settlement of any known portion of the globe—and yet leaving room for millions more, who will doubtless one day occupy the whole of this, the richest, and widest portion of our continent.

The Committee, therefore, cannot refrain from expressing, with the deepest earnestness, their conviction that the work of supplying the destitute portions of our land with the Gospel, through the agency of our branch of the Church of Christ, is not yet accomplished; it appears scarcely begun.

They are gratified to note, however, that through this Society, and the liberality of its members, important aid has been rendered in planting and nurturing Churches in many portions of the land—from which have sprung organized Dioceses, with every appendage requisite for their growth and increase.

As these multiply, and are capable of sustaining themselves, the original prop on which they leaned should be removed, and transferred to others which require the same fostering support. Again, as these shall no longer need assistance, and organized Dioceses increase throughout the land, the object for which the General Missionary Society was created, will have been accomplished; and it should not regret, but would doubtless rejoice, that in our Church polity it was no longer needed; and that, in proportion as its duties could be discharged by those to whom, ecclesiastically speaking, they more properly belong, its functions should diminish, and eventually entirely cease.

It is, however, evident, that the Dioceses now existing are too feeble or too much occupied in the execution and completion of important local objects, to enable the Church to conduct her General Missionary opera-

tions, especially in destitute portions of the land, with any reasonable prospect of success, without some central organization.

In reviewing the past operations of this Department, the Domestic Committee are satisfied that these in general have been based upon principles and expectations which the spirit and ability of the members of the Church justified them in adopting. They believe they have rarely, if ever, exceeded the ability of her members to advance the amounts appropriated, or to perform the work annually undertaken.

But it is a mortifying fact, that in nearly every year since its organization, its managers have had to contend with embarrassments, chiefly arising from deficiency of funds, which have only been remedied by special efforts; which efforts, however, were in reality only approaching the standard of efficiency and vigor of healthful action, which our Church should always assume, if she would redeem her pledge and verify her motto as a Missionary Church, in the sight of Christendom.

Among other reasons given for these deficiencies, are alleged defects in the central organization and operations.

The Committee are satisfied that the source of embarrassment lies not solely there.

If the central expenses were the only cause of the past or present deficiencies, the Committee believe they hazard nothing in saying, that among the devoted and faithful friends of Missions, who on every emergency step forward to their relief, supplying often the lack of others' service, besides having already discharged their own, a sufficient number could be found who would at once assume the payment of all reasonable expenses incurred in the employment of the ablest Agents and Officers the Church could secure; provided, her other members would supply according to their acknowledged ability, and no more, the amount required to carry on her operations successfully and efficiently in both the Domestic and Foreign fields.

There is, however, an opinion extensively prevailing, that some change is necessary in the organization and operations of the Society.

This opinion, founded upon the embarrassments of the past, and the hope of improvement in the future, cannot be tested except by experience, and probably will never be satisfied until the experiment is fully tried.

The Committee, therefore, respectfully suggest, that this Board consider the propriety of adopting measures to alter, as soon as can be, the constitution of this Society, so as to place all its executive operations under the care of one General Committee, with one Secretary and General Agent; or under two Committees as at present, with one Secretary and General Agent, who shall receive a competent maintenance, and thereby be enabled to give his entire time and attention to the duties which shall be required—and who shall especially be entitled to receive the *full confidence, encouragement, and official support of all the members of the Church.*

The Committee will not disguise their belief, that the duties of this office will tax the talents and energies of the most active and efficient person who can be found.

He should, therefore, be assisted by a competent clerk in each Department, who shall discharge its duties, including the treasurers, as at present, and such other duties as can be performed, in the absence or by direction of the Secretary.

Under this plan, the Secretary should, by every means within his power, awaken an interest in behalf of Missions. But the *chief reliance* under God for its support, would be upon the CLERGY and LAITY systematically and cheerfully aiding in their respective spheres of duty; the former, regularly and faithfully presenting the subject, and pointing to the several fields of usefulness—and the latter systematically and cheerfully contributing according as God hath prospered them.

Then 'the wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them.' 'The desert shall blossom abundantly, and rejoice even with joy and singing.' And in proportion as they 'strengthen the weak hands' and 'confirm the feeble knees,'—saying, 'to them that are of a fearful heart, be strong, fear not,'—shall the glory of Lebanon be given this work, the excellency of Carmel and Sharon.' Then, indeed, 'shall we see the glory of the Lord, and the excellency of our God.'

Without entering farther into details, the Committee deem the above suggestions sufficient to bring this subject fully before the Board.

APPROPRIATIONS.

They would next express the opinion, that no further appropriations should be made after the present year, ending the 30th September next, until all arrears to that date to the Missionaries in the domestic field shall be fully paid; and that when paid, there shall be appropriated quarterly to what may be strictly termed the Missionary field, all that shall thereafter be received, minus the necessary expenses.

Under this direction, the responsibility will rest where it properly should, upon the whole Church, by her representatives assumed. And not where before it practically has rested solely, upon the Domestic Committee, who have been embarrassed by the urgent demands, founded upon the imperative necessities of those having charge of fields running to waste, distressed by the appeals of the labourers asking in vain from them their scanty wages, and often unjustly censured for the non-performance of promises made in good faith, while relying solely for their fulfilment upon the means reasonably to have been expected from the Church at large.

By the adoption and enforcement of this rule, the Committee believe that no practical inconvenience to the Missionaries will arise, greater than now exists.

Judging by past experience, if no special efforts are made by the churches beyond the amount usually contributed through the Advent and other collections annually, it will require at least six months longer, or until the 1st of April following, before the dues on the 1st October next will all be paid.

In the meanwhile also the church can express by contributions for their support, her estimate of the value of the services of the missionaries in the field, and of the importance of Domestic Missions to the welfare of our common country. And as this amount is, so let the distribution hereafter be among the respective portions of the missionary field.

In conclusion, the Committee would again express their deep conviction of the value and importance of Domestic Missions to this country and towards evangelizing the world. From this field must also be obtained the seed to plant in heathen soil. Passing events are giving it an importance which it never had before. It seems impossible to close the eye to the extent and magnitude of the work, which God is hourly presenting on this Continent. It is no longer a work to be undertaken in faith so called, that is, at pleasure only. It has assumed a form and increased to an extent, which makes it visible to all. Already it has become an urgent and imperative duty, and the effects of its prosecution or neglect will be impressed upon the future character of this nation, as distinctly as the early training of the child is manifested in the lifetime of the man.

Small as these may now seem, the Committee trust that the operations of this Department will hereafter appear not to have been in vain in the Lord.

And large as may appear the central expenses, which in every enterprise of this nature will always seem great or little in proportion to the amount expended in the general work, yet the Committee have reason to believe, that if the Church by liberal contributions had enabled them to carry on the work four-fold beyond its present extent, these expenses would not have been increased beyond a most trifling amount.

It should also be remembered that the most laborious and unpleasant duties are realised when means are wanting for Missions, as for any other work. And that when duties are exacted, and compensation promised upon a scale prepared by this Board at the Triennial Meetings, and not by the Committee only, it is impossible at discretion to graduate expenses, when receipts unexpectedly decline below a certain standard.

The Committee desire, however, that the cause of Missions should not receive injury or impediment at their hands.

And although it is now 'the day of small things,' of clouds, of doubts, and coldness, they fully believe it shall yet prosper.

By the present, or by some other plan it will be done. And whatever scheme shall be adopted, it will likewise partake of the weakness of human instrumentality, for the power and the glory shall ever appear to be of God and not of man.

In some way, therefore, and if possible the true one, they would still attempt it. And though 'faint yet pursuing,' they hope 'till life is ended, cheerfully to obey His commandment, whose presence and blessing are still promised to this work.

For as they place all their hopes of acceptance in the merits of His Mission to save a ruined world, they remember that He hath also directed, 'That repentance and remission of sins should be preached in His name among all nations, *beginning at Jerusalem.*'

In behalf of the Committee :

CHAS. H. HALSEY,
Secretary and Gen. Agent.

[B.]

Fourteenth Annual Report

OF THE

FOREIGN COMMITTEE.

THE FOREIGN COMMITTEE submit their Fourteenth Annual Report to the Board of Missions.

In reviewing the occurrences of the year now brought to a close, they have reason to be devoutly thankful that the prospects of successful Missionary enterprise abroad, presented in former reports, have not been dimmed. It is also cause for gratitude to God, that notwithstanding difficulties and obstructions which occasioned apprehensions in the minds of many friends, the receipts of the year plainly manifest the determination of the Church at home to sustain this department of Missionary labor.

Still the Committee feel that much more might and ought to have been done; and they cannot but lament that the Missionary spirit in the Church is yet so languid, and that more vigorous and perceptible aggressions on the kingdom of darkness have not been made.

FINANCES.

The experience of another year has served but to confirm the Committee in the propriety of the financial system which they were constrained to adopt, when resuming their duties after their re-appointment at the last Triennial Meeting of the Board.

Although it has in its incipient operation caused perplexity to them and inconvenience to their Missionaries, it has extricated the Treasury from debt, and will, it is believed, prevent future embarrassment.

The Committee are fully aware of the advantage and importance of remitting *in advance*, at stated periods, the amounts appropriated to the several Missions; but it is apparent to every one that there are seasons of the year when the receipts are inadequate to the expenditure, and that without funds in the treasury such remittances cannot be made.

A similar embarrassment has in past years been felt in the extensive operations of the Church Missionary Society in England, in which the remedy adopted was, to raise a fund equal to one-third of the annual expenditure, from legacies, special donations, and a yearly grant from the General Contributions. These formed a surplus or capital wherewith to

meet the inequality between the income and expenditure, which is constantly found to occur at certain periods of the year.

The Foreign Committee are not prepared to recommend the immediate adoption of any similar measure, as their present engagements require the use of all their available means. They, however, indulge the hope that, at a future day, some such capital or working fund may be established, which may enable them, at *stated periods of the year*, to make remittances to the stations under their charge.

Indeed, as the practical result of their present system, they find themselves already sufficiently at ease in their condition, to afford a prospect of much earlier payments, hereafter, on account of appropriations, than at any time during the last two years.

The Receipts of the last Financial year have amounted to.....\$41,453 38

VIZ :

Ordinary Mission purposes	\$32,453 25
Church at Cape Palmas.....	1,574 76
Church at Shanghai.....	4,601 28
Collected at Shanghai, for School buildings.....	1,600 00
Buildings at Rocktown.....	1,224 09

Expenditures, 15th June, 1848, to 15th June, 1849, \$40,833 51.

The following is a memorandum of details:—

<i>Greece</i> —Expenditure for the year.....	\$3,300 00	
Remitted on account last year.....	547 29	
		\$3,847 29
Special contributions for		1,842 30

<i>Africa</i> —Expenditure Mission account.....	\$10,228 36	
Church at Cape Palmas.....	1,310 10	
		\$11,538 46
Special contributions, Mission account.....	9,301 70	
Church account.....	1,574 76	
		\$10,876 46

<i>Constantinople</i> —Expenditure	\$3,934 69	
[which added to.....	65 31	
to debit of the Mission at the beginning of the year, completes the appropriation of.....		\$4,000 00
To which add remittance on account next year		500 00
Special contributions for do.		3,053 67

<i>China</i> —Expenditure—General.....	\$8,788 80	
Church	4,601 28	
School buildings	1,600 00	
		\$14,990 08
Special contributions for—General.....	\$8,433 94	
Church.....	4,601 28	
School buildings....	1,600 00	
		\$14,635 22

Reports of Expenditures have been received from all the Missionary Stations.

EPIPHANY COLLECTION.

The Committee feeling the importance of some stated period, at which parishes having no systematic plan of contributions, might consider the claims of Foreign Missions, renewed their application to the Church for a collection at the last Epiphany Season.

It is not their desire that this should be regarded in the light of a special appeal, as some have thought it, but rather as part of a regular system for obtaining annual contributions from the Church. Although not so generally responded to as that of the previous year, the Committee are, notwithstanding, persuaded that the subject was then presented to the minds of many, who, otherwise, might have omitted to render their aid.

Agencies, &c.

At their first stated meeting, following the usual summer recess, of the last year, the Committee took into consideration the recommendation of the Board, touching the desirableness of dispensing with special Travelling Agencies, as soon as it should be deemed practicable in the judgment of the Foreign Committee.

In view of this suggestion, they passed a resolution, terminating the sole existing salaried Agency at the close of six months, from 1st November last.

The Committee are therefore now without special paid Agents; and while willing to dispense, for the present, with a system extensively adopted by most, if not all other Missionary Societies, as well in England as in this country, they feel constrained to say, that unless the Parochial Clergy take an active interest in the Missionary work, it will be 'impracticable adequately to draw forth the resources of the Church in support of existing Missions, and to provide for that extension of their operations which is the fruit of the Divine blessing on the labors of Missionaries.'

The Committee must indulge the hope that the clergy will, to a much

greater extent than heretofore, practically recognize the acknowledged principle, that every Parish Minister is a Missionary Agent for his own immediate sphere.

A further resolution was adopted by the Board, recommending to the two Committees to consider whether the duties of the Assistant Secretaries of both Departments can be discharged by one person.

While sincerely desirous to bring the central expenses of the Board within every reasonable limit, the Committee, after an experience of many years, are satisfied that the office duties of the Foreign Department require the attention of intelligent and properly qualified persons. In the early years of their existence, it was found impossible to retain the services of any one equal to the duties of the Assistant, upon the inadequate salary then paid. It should be borne in mind, that the office duties of a Foreign Missionary Department have very little in them analogous to those which relate merely to Diocesan Missions, to which they have sometimes been compared. There is a variety and extent of minute detail growing out of intercourse with Missionaries abroad, and the necessity of purchasing and shipping supplies for Foreign Stations, (that on the West Coast of Africa in particular,) which requires business habits and experience, and which could not meet with attention except under the care of a proper person, whose duty it is to give to it his constant oversight.

The *Secretary* of this Department, likewise, has responsibilities and duties which do not ordinarily devolve upon the officers of Diocesan Missionary Societies, and which could neither be met by a layman nor by an inexperienced clergyman.

The Committee, however, in their earnest desire to secure economy in their expenditures, have the subject under serious advisement; and will not hesitate to embrace any arrangement which may effect a reduction of expenses, provided it shall not interfere with the efficiency of their operations.

The Committee proceed to notice the condition of the several stations under their charge.

Athens.

Established 1830.

The Rev. J. H. Hill, Missionary; Mrs. Hill, Miss Mulligan, Miss Baldwin, Assistants.
Several Greek Teachers.

The Committee have continued to receive from various quarters most satisfactory testimony as to the efficiency and beneficial influence of the Mission School at Athens.

So quiet and uniform are the duties of those connected with it, that very little is afforded that may be embodied in a report. The schools

have been conducted with regularity; the course which embraces both secular and religious instruction has remained the same; the usual examinations have been held; and the year has rolled around, affording many pleasing incidents to cheer the hearts of those, who have now completed there their eighteenth year of Missionary labor.

The Mission at Athens has felt the inconvenience of irregular remittances more than any other. Indeed, the Committee have not been able to meet even the moderate appropriation to it until towards the close of the financial year. The prospect, however, is, from the success which now promises to crown their efforts, that they will be hereafter enabled to place the Mission in funds at an earlier day.

The following remarks of the Missionary at the station, the Rev. Mr. Hill, contain some allusion to the subject, as well as some notice of the state of the Mission.

“ The financial affairs of the Mission have compelled me to confine much of my correspondence to that subject during the past months of this year. It is quite time to change the subject, and to give you some account of our condition at this moment. You are already acquainted with the measures I adopted to weather the storm which I saw was coming at the commencement of this momentous year. Experience had taught me that anything like uncertainty in the regular transmission of funds appropriated to Missionary operations abroad, must be attended with evil consequences, as so much depends upon being quite free from any pecuniary obligations, and upon the maintenance of a position which would place us beyond the influence of the ordinary casualties which agitate the political and commercial world. As soon as possible, therefore, after I had ascertained the effect of the new mode of transmitting funds, I prepared to prevent the embarrassment from vitally affecting the Mission for the present year, and I endeavored to adopt such measures as would produce the least sensation, in case we should be compelled to abandon it altogether. The revolutions which overturned so many thrones in western Europe, were not altogether unfelt here; and there were in different parts of Greece various attempts on the part of disaffected persons to excite the people to revolt. During the latter part of the spring, and in the summer, the country was very unsettled. About the same time there was some alarm about the small-pox, and we were threatened with the cholera. When we concluded to close our schools, therefore, as not wishing to have a large number of persons collected together, there was not so much surprise expressed; although we had the mortification to hear it whispered, that the failure of funds in America was the real cause. We brought our summer operations to a close about the first of June, and we then went into the country to wait patiently the result of the meeting of the Board

in June, which would decide us as to what steps were to be taken for the future.

"As the period approached when it was usual to re-open the schools, much anxiety was exhibited on the part of the people, and innumerable inquiries were set on foot to know whether they would be resumed. Happily your letter, containing the account of the annual meeting, arrived just in time to answer these inquiries satisfactorily; and on the 1st of September, the schools were recommenced under the most favorable auspices. In less than two weeks the number we had determined to take was filled up, and 400 pupils have been in regular attendance ever since.

"At the close of our seventeenth and the beginning of our eighteenth year of Missionary labor, we find ourselves surrounded by many encouragements. We are continually receiving most interesting testimonies of the lasting effect of our early instructions: and while we have daily before us many evidences, how difficult it is to overturn old systems, how rarely in after life the mind can divest itself of early associations, we realize more than ever the important privilege we enjoy in being permitted to imbue the youthful mind of our pupils with evangelical truth, and we feel that it is a glorious opportunity of working for God which we would not willingly relinquish. It must, we feel assured, one day bring in a plenteous harvest to the Church of Christ."

The special receipts of the Mission at Athens have amounted to \$1,842 30. The expenditures to \$3,847 29, which includes a remittance of \$600 on account of the preceding year.

Africa.

Established, 1836.

Rev. John Payne, Rev. E. W. Hening, Rev. C. Colden Hoffman, Rev. J. Rambo, Missionaries; Dr. Geo. A. Perkins, Physician; Mr. J. T. Gibson, Teacher; Mrs. Payne, Mrs. Hening, Mrs. Thomson, Mrs. Gibson, and several Native Teachers.

The Committee have, after long delay, had the satisfaction of strengthening the Mission in Western Africa, during the past year, by the addition of two ordained Missionaries, the Rev. Jacob Rambo, and the Rev. C. Colden Hoffman, who embarked for Cape Palmas in March.

They have also appointed as an assistant in the Mission, a lady of high qualifications, who is now waiting an opportunity to embark.

The Rev. Mr. Hening and Mrs. Hening, who have been in the United States on leave of absence, are likewise preparing to return to their station.

The Missionaries who have been at home during the year, have rendered important service to this Mission, by imparting information concerning it to members of the Church.

The last report contained a statement of the views of Rev. Mr. Payne, respecting the establishment of a High-School at Cape Palmas, for the education of Colonist youths. This was followed by a communication from the same Missionary, proposing that the education of a few of these youths, who might give promise of piety and of more than ordinary ability, should be carried on and completed in this country.

As to the first of these, the High-School in Africa, the Committee have already expressed a favorable opinion, and hope, when the arrangement shall be matured, that provision may be made for its support by contributions to scholarships, in the mode now adopted for pupils in the Native Schools.

The other proposition of Mr. Payne, which contemplates the completion of such education in this country, is one which demands more mature consideration and fuller information, before the Committee can decide upon its expediency.

The last Report made mention of the desire of Mr. Payne to procure an edifice in the Colony for the accommodation of the growing congregation of Episcopalians among the Colonists. Aware of the important influence which this might have upon their Mission to the natives, the Committee have encouraged contributions to this object, which have been made chiefly from friends to Colonization, and which have been remitted to Africa, to an amount which will, it is thought, provide a substantial building.

The efforts of the Committee to procure a colored clergyman for that congregation in the colony, have not been so successful. The expectation at one time entertained that a properly qualified person might be induced to go, has been disappointed. They are, however, continuing their inquiries on this subject, and would beg that it should be borne in mind by the clergy, and others interested in the Mission.

The school at Mount Vaughan, confined to the colonists, has been in a good condition. The Missionary makes the following remarks in reference to one of the examinations:

“The examination of the colonial school at Mount Vaughan, was postponed a month, in consequence of the late scarcity of food, which prevented the children from attending school punctually. The colonists have been almost as great sufferers as the natives; and indeed have been only enabled to live by eating the cabbage obtained from the palm tree. In the good providence of God, rice is now again coming in; the hungry ones receive their daily bread, and are enabled to attend school as before. Fifty-one presented themselves to-day for examination. In view of the injurious influence of the famine just adverted to, the attainments of the children were

highly creditable. In looking over these little girls, I could but feel, as I always do on similar occasions, a grateful joy in view of the contrast between their present privileges and what they would have been had not their parents emigrated to this country."

Another letter has the following observation :

" You will be glad to learn, that small as has become our number, we are not only not discouraged, but animated by the view of actual progress in our work. At Fishtown, to which I made a pastoral visit last week, I had the satisfaction of baptising, and admitting to communion, Ellen May, an interesting girl, and member of the boarding-school. The female department of the school there, sustains a loss by the departure of Mrs. Perkins for America; but under the Native teacher who has for some time instructed them, with the superintendence of Dr. Perkins, the girls will, it is hoped, continue to do well. At Mount Vaughan, Mrs. Thomson continues to teach forty-five colonist children. The services there are conducted as usual by Mr. Gibson the teacher from Cavalla, acting as lay-reader, while I continue my weekly visits there and to Latrobe, ministering to good congregations."

The number of pupils in the Native Schools has been somewhat reduced, in consequence of the diminished strength of the Mission, and the scarcity of food during a portion of the year. The result of the year's labors has however been encouraging.

The Rev. Mr. Payne has transmitted to this country a translation made by him into the Grebo tongue of the Gospel of St. Luke, which has been printed by the liberality of the American Bible Society. The following paragraph in one of his letters refers to this. The Bible History spoken of has likewise been printed at the cost of the American Tract Society.

" We (for Mrs. Payne has a right to, and does join most cordially in this) must not forget to thank the Foreign Committee for the ordering so promptly the MSS. sent to Dr. Turner, to be printed. Through Mrs. P.'s unwearied efforts, another, 'The Acts of the Apostles,' is on its way home, and the packet will take a third, 'The Bible History.' This last is a corrected copy of a volume published by Rev. J. Wilson, of the American Board, while a Missionary at Cape Palmas. Should it be found practicable and cheap, especially if the Bible Society will assume the expense, to print Grebo in the United States, it may be found preferable to print there, all portions of the Scriptures which may be translated."

The following earnest observations of our Foreign Missionary in Africa, may suitably close this portion of the Report :

" Appearances may often seem adverse to the accomplishment of the blessed object at which we aim; but when soberly considered, they will be found to be *only appearances*. The fact that our already reduced Missionary force, is now to be further weakened by the departure of Mr. and

Mrs. Appleby and Mrs. Perkins to the United States, with the prospect of not returning, will at first view be discouraging no doubt to some friends of the Mission; but it should be considered, that Mr. Appleby and Mrs. Perkins have continued as long in this climate as most white persons can, without a change, while Mrs. Appleby's ill-health, which compels her to leave, cannot be attributed to her residence in Africa. Nor can I well understand how Dr. Savage's withdrawing from the Mission at the time he did, could, as you state was the case, 'present an insuperable bar to offers from candidates' for this field of labor. Certainly, it appears to be a most desirable thing, that those whom we may judge to be fit instruments, should live always, or at least long; but, since none may live always, and by almost universal consent, few are expected to live long even in Africa, it really has seemed to me an encouraging fact, for *the worldly wise ones*, that Dr. Savage, with the delicate health which he brought to this country, and amidst the peculiar trials of his position, should yet be enabled to spend *ten years* in the service of the Mission.

"But what, I often think, with shame and humiliation for the state of feeling which suggests the inquiry, what have these calculations about health and the probable duration of life to do with the duty of those whose acknowledged commission is, 'go into *all the world* and preach the Gospel to *every creature*,'—what have they to do with the ultimate results of *their* labors, for whom is the promise, 'Lo, I am with you *always*, even unto the *end of the world*.'

"By those receiving this commission in its universality, how long shall an exception be virtually claimed, in reference to one quarter of the globe? Will it be said that the small colonies, planted at a few spots on this extensive coast, are to evangelize the continent? Admitting that these are destined ultimately to do much in this work, which I hope and pray may be the case, yet, as they are now, and will be for a quarter of a century to come, and supposing them to be the most prosperous that ever existed, what, according to any sober calculations, will be the amount—what the extent of the influence of these communities, compared with the work to be done? Nay, do not these very colonies need the helping hand of their more favored brethren?

"And what, if preaching the Gospel in Africa involves more than ordinary loss of health and life? What if most can only endure the climate for a few years? Shall not *He who has all*, and whose Missionaries they especially claim to be, have the disposal of their times, their health, their lives? And, does it follow, that because He calls his servants into his vineyard only to remain a short time, and then withdraw or die, that this was useless to them, to Africa—to Him? Nay, more, since *He* is with all his faithful ones, and works in and through them, who can doubt that such a one, however humble, however briefly employed, had an appropriated place,

and performed a necessary part in the all-comprehensive scheme which ever advances to its consummation? The laws of progression, relations, activity, continuity, &c., so strikingly shown, by Dr. Harris, to regulate and ceaselessly promote the great manifestation in God's visible works, are, most surely, the laws regulating and ceaselessly promoting this darling work of Redemption; and since it is committed to Him who upholds all things by the word of his power, and He is 'the Head over all things to the Church,' and is *always* with it, there can be no retrograde movement—no pause in *this* work. The edifice *must* rise upwards, which has such a builder. He may work by many or few—employ one laborer to-day and another to-morrow—retain in His services the same instruments for a long or short time, according to His good pleasure; but there can be *no* error or failing in *Him*. Onward, onward, must be the progress of *His* cause to the glorious consummation, when 'the Lord God shall be king over all the earth.'

"With such views, fully sustained as they are by the Word of God, I must cease to believe in Jesus, when I doubt the success of Missions; and my faith in the permanence of this or any other particular one, must be in proportion to my conviction of its interest in the promise, 'Lo! I am with you.' But this, thank God, is yet strong and unshaken. I mourn, indeed, over the apathy of our Church, compared with other Christian bodies. I look at the number of faithful Missionaries on the Gambia, Sierra Leone, and all the Gold Coast, in Southern Africa, and on the East Coast, and ask, in sorrow, why does our Church, though certainly not the least indebted to Africa, yet of all others, manifest the least disposition to make sacrifices for her regeneration? Still, I do not allow myself to think that this state of things will continue. I have strong hope that God will make her one of the honored instruments, which He will use in spreading a knowledge of salvation through this land; and look, with confidence, for the arrival of efficient assistance during the present year."

The Report of the Senior Missionary, which is hereunto appended, furnishes a view of the condition of the Female Departments of Missionary labor in Western Africa, and affords the Committee gratifying evidence that the persevering and faithful labor of those engaged in this Mission is accompanied with the blessing of God's good Spirit.

Expenditures for the African Mission, for the Financial year	
ending June 15,	\$10,228 36
Church Account,	1,310 10
<hr/>	
Receipts (specially contributed) during the year,	\$11,538 46
Mission Account,	\$9,301 70
Church Account,	1,574 76
<hr/>	
	\$10,876 46

Constantinople.

Re-established, 1843.

Rt. Rev. Horatio Southgate, D. D., Missionary Bishop.

In reference to the Mission at Constantinople, the Foreign Committee have deemed it inexpedient to express any opinion, upon subjects submitted for their consideration and decision by the Missionary Bishop, subsequent to the last Annual Meeting of the Board. The Bishop's communications to them, together with his Annual Report, will put the Board in possession of all his views.

The Committee deeply regret the inconvenience to which Bishop Southgate has been subjected, in consequence of their inability, from causes entirely beyond their control, to remit to him, quarterly *in advance*, the amount of his appropriation. They have used their best endeavors to place him promptly in funds, and on the 20th May last, were enabled to complete remittances, which covered in full the appropriation of \$4,000 for the year ending on 1st July next ensuing, and which the Missionary Bishop will doubtless receive before the arrival of that day.

They have likewise, since the receipt of his last communication of 4th May, remitted to him, in advance, the further sum of five hundred dollars.

The following is a memorandum of the dates and amounts paid on account of the Mission to Constantinople, since June 15, 1848 :

1848.

June 15,	Amount to debit of Bishop Southgate,	\$65 31
June 24,	“ remitted,	123 58
Aug. 29,	“	254 00
Nov. 29,	“	156 63
Nov. 29,	“ paid in New-York, . .	5 00

1849.

Jan. 10,	“ remitted,	500 00
Jan. 23,	“ “	500 00
Feb. 8,	“ “ to close account for 1848,	495 48

Mar. 20,	Amount remitted,	300 00	\$2,000 00
Mar. 20,	Paid sundry charges and accounts, .	57 27	
April 12,	Paid Bishop Southgate's draft, .	416 66	
April 15,	Amount remitted,	500 00	
May 21	“ “	726 07	

\$2,000 00

To which add remitted June 15, on account of next year,	500 00
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\$2,500 00

Total paid 15th June, 1848, to 15th June, 1849,	4,434 69
Total specially contributed,	\$3,053 67

China.

Re-established, 1845.

Right Rev. Wm. Jones Boone, D. D., Missionary Bishop; Rev. E. W. Syle, Rev. P. D. Spalding, Missionaries; Miss Jones, Miss Morse, Teachers.

The Missionary Bishop in China, with his small company of Missionaries and assistants, is persevering in his labors, and is beginning to reap some fruit from them.

The health of Bishop Boone has fluctuated much during the year. It has, however, on the whole, so far improved, as to enable him once more to take an active part in the duties of the Mission. He has given his personal oversight to the school, has preached and otherwise officiated in the Mission Chapel, and has continued with very little remission in the revision of the Chinese version of the Scriptures. He has been likewise occupied in the preparation of portions of the Scriptures in the colloquial dialect of Shanghai, for the use of the Missionaries.

During the year, the Rev. Mr. Spalding, by close application, has qualified himself for preaching in the difficult language of the country, so that the Bishop has now two presbyters to aid him in that most important department.

The promise of funds for the erection of a suitable Mission Chapel has been realized, and the Bishop advises the Committee of the receipt of the sum of £1000 sterling from a member of the Church in the United States.

Some difficulty has been experienced in securing a proper site for this building; but late advices mention that this obstacle has been removed, and that a position in every respect desirable has been secured. Preparations were going on for the commencement of the work.

The Missionary Bishop has received a valuable token of the estimation in which he is held among the European residents at Shanghai, in a liberal contribution presented by them, in furtherance of his plans for erecting Missionary buildings. This contribution having been devoted to the School House, it left a portion of the grant of the previous year for that purpose unemployed, which, by consent of the donor, has been appropriated to the erection of a dwelling for the Missionaries. By this, an annual saving in rent is made to the Committee of several hundred dollars.

The Mission School has contained its full allotment of pupils, forty, and affords the highest encouragement to those engaged in its duties. Two of the pupils have been baptized, of which the letters of the Bishop make interesting mention. Ten candidates for baptism are now under special instruction, preparatory to that Sacrament.

The Chinese youth, who was baptized three years since, is prosecuting his studies preparatory to an entrance upon the Holy Ministry.

Every letter from Shanghai renews the appeal long since made for ordained Missionaries, for a layman to superintend the school, and for two female assistants in the educational department. The Committee, attributing to constant excitement and overwork the severe attacks of illness which have threatened to cut short the life of the Missionary Bishop, feel deeply the need of such aid, and cannot but hope that applications hitherto unheeded, may, through the divine goodness, find soon a favorable answer.

The importance of an addition to their number of clergymen and assistants is thus earnestly presented by one of the Missionaries.

“You may infer from my becoming your correspondent this month, that the Bishop’s health cannot be such as we could all desire. Indeed, for the last two or three weeks, he has been suffering even more than his average amount of pain and distress—although, just at present, he has rallied a little, and is able to attend, without interruption, to the routine of daily instruction in the School Chapel, and with a Bible class of the older boys, which he has allotted to himself.

“You and his other friends may, I think, be satisfied that your frequent and urgent entreaties that he will spare himself, and exercise prudence with regard to his health, are not disregarded; though you must remember, that to an active mind, inactivity is the greatest of burdens; and that to the spirit of an industrious laborer, the constant beholding of a rich harvest neglected and perishing, makes the refraining from active labor an effort of great difficulty, and one that chafes him more injuriously than a moderate amount of exertion. I have no doubt, that if he saw the school increasing in numbers and efficiency, as it might increase if we had more teachers, with a judicious principal at their head; if we were not obliged to send away from our doors the scores of sick and suffering poor, for whose ailments we cannot prescribe, because we have no physician; and if our Bishop could see Presbyters and Deacons laboring at the *many* accessible points in the city with the same efficiency as that with which our brother Spalding exerts himself at his station, then I feel confident that a cordial would be administered more beneficial than any drugs of the doctor, or any enforced rest—rest in the sense of non-exertion. So, dear brother, my counsel and entreaty is, that the solicitude which you and others feel, as friends of our most promising Mission, for the health and prolonged supervision of its present head, shall be turned into the channel of determined resolve to send out *as soon as possible*, more preachers, more teachers, a physician, and a principal for the boys’ school. Pardon me if I seem too pertinacious in the reiteration of my entreaties for more help here. Indeed, there is cause, and a very urgent one, or I could not find it in my heart to repeat over so many times, what I have hitherto urged with so little effect. In this matter, we cannot ‘sow beside all waters,’ because you are the *one* channel through which our supplies of men, at least, must flow; therefore,

it is that I am led so many times to 'sow' beside the same one stream; surely, among the multitude of scattering, *some* of the seed will spring up and bear us fruit."

The following extract from a communication of one of the Missionaries, contains allusions to several of those points:

"This week, the Rev. Mr. Syle and family moved from their former residence in the city to the new school-buildings, outside of the city walls, on the north-east side. The portion of the house occupied by Mr. Syle is that which, in the erection, was contemplated, and still anticipated, with some hope, to be occupied by the layman, whom the Bishop has so long been calling for to take charge of the school. I hope the Foreign Committee will soon be able to fill this important post, by sending us a man whose delight it would be to spend his strength in the cause of Christian education among this benighted and idolatrous people. May the Lord put it into the heart of some Christian layman of the Church, to consecrate himself, soul and body, to God, in this great and good work. No one who truly loves the cause of Christ and the souls of men, can gainsay this branch of Missionary work among the heathen, and say it is not a reasonable service. I hope the Committee will increase the school force of our Mission, until all the accommodations provided for them are full, and until we shall be called upon to increase the school-buildings, so as to accommodate 100 scholars. The school, even now, in justice to the scholars and those engaged in teaching, cannot be increased beyond the present number, which is 40.

"Three months have now expired since the Bishop removed his family, and we all feel that he has been much benefited by the change already. In the meantime the Committee, having forwarded means to erect dwellings for our Missionaries, the Bishop has made a contract for the erection of a house for himself, which has been commenced. The contract has been taken at less than one-half the amount that houses among the merchants, during the past year, have been contracted for. In building, the Bishop has made arrangements for the accommodation of two unmarried Missionaries in his house. We have one here already, and I hope the other will soon be added to fill up the accommodations. The Bishop's house will be ready for occupation in March or April, and he has determined to make arrangements for the winter where he is, and not return to the city.

"The third week in July the school was removed to the new buildings. The same week Miss Jones also moved, and I vacated my rooms in the house which Mr. Syle occupied, and took those formerly occupied by Miss Jones, in the building which we still hold for a chapel. The Bishop's house and Mr. Syle's have both been given up, which at once dispenses with the rent of \$600 per annum, more than verifying the Bishop's state-

ment, made to the Committee, that it would be a saving of means to loan the money in New-York, even at high rates of interest, and build, rather than rent Chinese houses. The saving in health money cannot count, because, when once a Missionary's health is undermined in this climate, his best days, in most cases, can be reckoned as gone for service here. The house which Mr. Syle occupied has been taken by the Rev Mr. Farmer, a Missionary of the Church Missionary Society, who arrived here in April, with two unmarried Missionaries from the same Society, who were designated for Ningpo, about 150 miles south of Shanghai. I am now keeping house by myself in the city, in the upper part of the building formerly occupied by the school, and the lower floor of which is now used for a chapel. I find that it has been of no little profit to me in the use of the language, which I am daily studying, by giving me occasion to express myself on a variety of things, and which are quite important to learn. I shall live in this way until the Bishop occupies his house; and then I shall, in all probability, take up my abode in his family. The boys of the school all exhibit a better appearance, in regard to their health, than when confined in their close quarters in the city."

And from the last Quarterly Report of the Rev. Mr. Spalding the following is taken :

"On the 15th of October, I commenced preaching in Chinese. I have one service on Sunday morning and one on Sunday evening, and two during the week, on Tuesday and Friday evenings in the chapel, which is in the building in which I live. Mr Syle has one on Sunday afternoon, and one on Wednesday evening at this chapel, and he and the Bishop have four at the Mission Chapel in the new school buildings. The congregations of the latter are gathered from the neighboring hamlets and the servants of the Mission, who are called together by the sounding of a great gong. I prepare two of my sermons in English, and then dictate them to my teacher, who writes them down in the colloquial dialect character, and then I go to work on them and read them until I can preach them without being confined to my notes. This will give me greater variety of discourse, and aid me much in becoming acquainted with the idiom of the language. At the other two services I use the Liturgy, and read one chapter from the Gospel of St. Matthew. I commenced with the first chapter and have now got through the eighth, explaining as I go along. I find the people very attentive. My sermon last night was from 1 Cor., viii. 6. On the 22nd of October, the Bishop baptized Choo-Kuing, one of the eldest boys in the school. He gives every evidence of having been born of the spirit. He had been a candidate for full three months. Miss Jones, Chae and myself were his witnesses. He is a fine lad, about 18 years old, and I trust it may please God to make him an instrument of much usefulness to his countrymen. Another of the boys about the same age, by name Wong-Chung, is a candi-

date for this holy rite, and also a woman, the mother of the little girl who has been with Miss Jones two years. Both cases are full of promise, and they will, in due time, be perfected, we trust. Wong-Chung, who is a Canton lad, wrote to his parents, and since the school has been removed to the new buildings, they have sent two of his younger brothers, fine lads, to the school. I trust these cases that I have mentioned, are but the beginning of a greater blessing on our work. Oh! that we could see our force increased by more laborers. But if they do not come from abroad, God will raise them up here. Let us then look to Him with more faith and confidence, and more love in our hearts. I thank God more and more, that he ever called me to this field. I pray God to give me strength to live here to his glory."

The Committee cannot refrain from repeating the expression of their conviction, that the importance of the Mission at Shanghai, in its opening for usefulness, is not too highly estimated; and they indulge the belief that the prayers, and contributions, and personal service, of members of the Church, will, through the Divine blessing, be offered freely for this good work.

Expenditures :—

Mission Account,	.	.	.	.	.	\$8,788 80
Church	"	.	.	.	.	4,601 28
School Buildings,	.	.	.	.	.	1,600 00
						<hr/> \$14,990 08

Special Contributions :—

Mission Account,	.	.	.	.	.	\$8,433 94
Church	"	.	.	.	.	4,601 28
School Buildings,	.	.	.	.	.	1,600 00
						<hr/> \$14,635 22

It should be noted, that the China Mission, since its re-establishment in 1844, has never drawn any portion of the General Fund of the Treasury, but has been supported exclusively from funds specially contributed to it.

CONCLUSION.

The Committee close their review of the year, under a lively sense of the Divine goodness, which has rested upon their operations.

They have received the unwavering and effectual support of the friends of Foreign Missions in the Church; their pecuniary embarrassments have passed away; they have been enabled to meet every engagement of the year; they have not to mourn the death of any laborer; they have added to their Missionary force abroad; they have not had occasion to lament the disappointment of any reasonable hope; they have solid grounds for a con-

fidant expectation of the gradual enlargement of their plans ; they have, above all, to rejoice over souls born anew to God, and blessed with the beginnings of life spiritual and eternal ; for all which, they offer their thanksgivings to Him from whom cometh every good and perfect gift, through OUR LORD and SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST !

In behalf of the Foreign Committee :

PIERRE P. IRVING,
Secretary, &c., &c.

MISSIONARY ROOMS, 2 PARK PLACE,
New-York, June 15th, 1849.

[C.]

Dr. THE COMMITTEE FOR DOMESTIC MISSIONS in Account with THOMAS N. STANFORD, *Treasurer.* **Cr.**

1849. To Balance due the Treasurer June 15, 1848.....	\$1,107 46	1849. By Cash received from various sources:—	\$26,939 62
June 15. " Cash paid in support of Domestic Missions, viz:		For general purposes of the Committee.....	324 14
Maine.....\$453 12	Indiana.....\$2379 40	For Jewish Mission.....	1,398 88
New-Hampshire... 229 16	Illinois..... 2376 13	" Balance due the Treasurer this day.....	
Delaware..... 493 50	Michigan..... 2010 37		
Georgia..... 483 53	Wisconsin..... 1738 24		
Florida..... 731 00	Missouri..... 900 23		
Alabama..... 919 66	Iowa..... 755 25		
Mississippi..... 766 26	Arkansas..... 1413 84		
Louisiana..... 857 00	Texas..... 889 58		
Tennessee..... 787 00	Indian Mission... 350 00		
Kentucky..... 1084 66	California..... 250 00		
Ohio..... 399 99			
To Cash paid the Missionary Bishop of the North West,	20,317 92		
" " " \$1131 00; South West, \$1250 00.....	2,431 00		
" " " Travelling Expenses of Missionary Bishop of	1,000 00		
the South-West.....	442 37		
" " Salary Secretary and General Agent.....	1,416 64		
" " Do Assistant.....	750 00		
" " Travelling Expenses Secretary and Gen. Agent	48 50		
" " paid Missionary to the Jews.....	500 00		
" " Printing Annual Report, Rent of Office, Fuel,			
Expenses Meeting of Board, Lights, Post-			
ages, Secretary and Treasurer, Porter's wa-			
ges, Circular Advent Collection, Stationery,			
Discounts, Exchanges, &c.....	648 75		
	\$28,662 64		\$28,662 64

(E. E.)

The undersigned have examined the above account, and have found the same correct; and that there is now due the Treasurer one thousand three hundred and ninety-eight dollars and eighty-eight cents.

B. L. WOOLLEY,
G. C. MORGAN. Per C. H. H. } *Auditing Committee.*

New-York, June 15th, 1849.

THOS. N. STANFORD, *Treasurer.*

[D.]

Dr.

FOREIGN COMMITTEE in Account with their Treasurer, J. SMYTH ROGERS.

Cr.

To paid on account of Greece.....	\$3,847 29	By Amount received for Greece.....	\$1,842 30
“ “ China.....	8,783 80	“ “ China.....	8,433 94
“ “ Africa.....	10,228 36	“ “ Africa.....	9,301 70
“ “ Constantinople.....	4,434 69	Bal. Cash on hand June 15, 1848, to Cr. Africa..	408 80
“ “ Chur. Build'g Fund, China..	\$4,601 28	Amount received for Constantinople.....	9,710 50
“ “ Do. do. Africa..	1,310 10	“ “ Ch. Build'g Fund, China..	3,053 67
“ “ School Build'g Fund, China..	1,600 00	“ “ Do do. Africa..	1,574 76
“ “ Mission House Build'g Fund,		“ “ from residents at Shanghai,	
Rocktown, Africa.....	1,224 09	China, towards the erection	
To paid Secretary and Gen'l Agent on acc't Salary..	\$2,107 95	of School buildings for the	
Assistant Secretary.....	750 00	Mission at Shanghai, China..	1,600 00
Printing Annual Report, &c.....	74 51	“ “ for erection of Mission Build-	
Expenses Board of Missions.....	37 24	ings at Rocktown, Africa...	1,224 09
Travelling expenses of Secretary.....	40 00	“ “ for general purposes.....	\$9,821 64
Rent of Miss'n Rooms, \$200; Postages, Sec.,		Bal. Cash on hand June 15, 1848, Cr. Gen. Fund,	234 65
Treas., and Missionaries, \$155 70; Fuel,			
\$32 50; Care of Rooms, \$60 50; Cartage,			
\$5 33; Freight, \$13 87; Lights, \$5 63;			
Parcels from London and China, \$3 50;			
Express, \$6; Newspaper, \$8 64; Binding			
Books, \$14 75; Custom-house expenses,	559 06		
\$1 25; Sundries, \$15 69.....	76 81		
Discounts.....	3,645 57		
Special Agent on acc't Salary.....	\$1,083 33		
“ “ Travelling expenses,	70 00		
To Balance Cash on hand Cr. General Fund.....	\$1,048 66		
“ “ Church Fund, Africa..	264 66		
	1,313 32		
	\$42,146 83		

(E. E.)

Audited and found correct by vouchers.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, }
 LEWIS CURTIS, } Auditing Committee.

New-York, June 15th, 1849.

J. SMYTH ROGERS, Treasurer

[E.]

JOINT REPORT ON THE CONDITION OF THE "SPIRIT
OF MISSIONS."

Required by Resolution of the Board of 1843.

The Editors of the "Spirit of Missions" report, that the publication remains much as at the date of the last Annual Report; and that a reduction of the free list may be advisable.

PIERRE P. IRVING,
Sec'y For. Committee,
CHAS. H. HALSEY,
Sec'y Dom. Committee.

Missionary Rooms, }
2 Park Place, }
15th June, 1849.

[F.]

REPORT OF THE RT. REV. JACKSON KEMPER, D. D.,
MISSIONARY BISHOP IN THE NORTH-WEST.

DELAFIELD, Wisconsin, 1st June, 1849.

To the Board of Missions :

DEAR BRETHREN—During the year just closed I have been enabled to perform the following, among other duties: Twenty-seven persons have been baptised, of whom four were men, and one woman, the rest were children or infants, eleven of whom were females. One hundred and thirty-five individuals, of various ages, have, in the presence of Almighty God and his Church, assumed the solemn responsibilities of the Christian covenant, in the apostolic rite of confirmation, at these places:—In *Iowa*, at Fort Madison, four. In *Indiana*, at Lafayette, seven; at Michigan city, one; at Mishawaka, three; at Bristol, two; at Logansport, one; at Delphi, one; at Indianapolis, five; at Richmond, three; at Madison, two; at Jeffersonville, four; at New-Albany, three; at Evansville, three; at Saundersville, four; at Point Commerce, two. In *Wisconsin*, at Jonesville, seven; at Trinity Church, in Milwaukee, six; at Winnebago Portage, one; at Nashotah, fourteen; at Hazle-Green, four; at Mineral Point, three; at West Bloomfield, seven; at Duck Creek, three; at Green Bay, three; at St. John's Church, in Milwaukee, five, at St. Paul's Church, in Milwaukee, eleven; at Delavan, three; at Whitewater, one; at Southport, eleven; at Lisbon, three; at Watertown, three; and at Ashippen, five. Of the above, three were Oneidas, and five Scandinavians. The Lord's Supper has been administered by me forty-five times; and I have enjoyed the privilege of preaching many sermons, and of visiting St. Mary's Seminary at Indianapolis, Indiana, the theological and other departments at Nashotah, and a few Sunday schools. Occasionally I have prayed with the sick; have solemnized three marriages, and attended two funerals. Trinity Church, a large and substantial building at Janesville, in Wisconsin, has been consecrated. At the laying of the corner-stone of Christ Church, Madison, in Indiana, and likewise that of St. Paul's Church, Watertown, in Wisconsin, I delivered an address. Two candidates for holy orders have been, at their own request, transferred to the Diocese of Tennessee, and two others, in consequence of ill health, have had their names withdrawn. Ten new names have been added to my list, and three which were on it last year have been promoted to the ministry. Three more, I presume, will be ordained before winter. At the present moment, the candidates belonging to the Diocese of Indiana are:—Homer Wheeler,* William Boyse, and George Johnson. These belong to Wisconsin:—William Markoe, John McNamara,† George F. Richards, John A. Bowman, Olof Forssin, Edward Goodnough, John O. Barton, John E. Battin, Albert Bingham, William F. G. Chadwick, and George P. Schetky. Of these fourteen candidates, one is studying at the General Theological Seminary, in New-York, one at Kenyon College, and eight at Nashotah. During the year I have licensed ten persons as lay-readers, three of whom were candidates.

* Admitted to Deacon's orders on Trinity Sunday, in the chapel at Nashotah.

† Admitted to Deacon's orders in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, on the fourth Sunday after Trinity.

The clerical changes within my Mission have been alarming and most painfully frequent.

The 24th of July, the Rev. Thomas B. Fairchild was transferred from Indiana to Ohio. The important parish at Logansport, which he then resigned, continues vacant. The 11th of August, the Rev. F. H. L. Laird was transferred from Indiana to Kentucky. The 16th of September, the Rev. B. B. Killikelly, D. D., was transferred from Indiana to Pennsylvania. The Rev. William P. Saunders, who had officiated for some years in Arkansas, was transferred, 30th of November, from Indiana to Florida. The Rev. John W. McCullough, D. D., removed, 19th of February, from Indiana to Tennessee; and the Rev. John P. T. Ingraham went to the same diocese, the 12th of March, from Wisconsin. The little parish of Trinity Church, in Milwaukee, of which Mr. Ingraham was rector, is yet unsupplied. To this list of transfers must now be added the name of the Rev. G. Unonius, who, as is well known, has gone to Chicago, in Illinois, to build up, under the patronage of Bishop Chase, a Scandinavian congregation. The parish which he left at Manitowoc, in Wisconsin, is solicitous to enjoy again the services of the sanctuary. I must here record that the Rev. Charles H. Page, of Kentucky, who, for scarcely any remuneration, and with much zeal, officiated during several years at Jeffersonville and its neighborhood, in Indiana, has removed from Louisville to Covington. Thus a large district is deprived of his valuable services, and I fear no one has supplied his place.

The Rev. Samuel Lee Johnson, rector of the church at Indianapolis, in Indiana, a brother beloved, whose soundness in the faith and amiableness of disposition had endeared him to his flock and all his clerical associates, and who, amidst many trials and discouragements, had devoted himself with untiring assiduity and exemplary piety to the salvation of souls and the sacred cause of Christian education, has been called from the Church militant to his eternal reward. He died near the festival of our Lord's nativity. His interesting parish, I fear, still remains without a pastor.

Mr. Josiah Phelps was a candidate in Indiana. Having completed his theological studies at the General Seminary, he was, at my request, being solicited thereunto by himself and friends, admitted with his class to Deacon's Orders last July, by the Bishop of Western New-York, who officiated on that occasion. I understand from the papers that he has lately returned to Indiana.

At an Ordination held Friday, 10th of June, at Janesville, during the session of the Second Annual Convention of the Diocese of Wisconsin, the Rev. deacons, Lathrop Wilson Davis, and William Charles Armstrong, were admitted to the holy order of the priesthood. Both these clergymen continue faithfully laboring at their first stations—Sheboygan and Lisbon.

On Sunday, 25th of June, the candidates, William A. Leach and Martin F. Sorensen, were ordained deacons in the chapel at Nashotah, on which occasion the sermon was preached by the Rev. E. G. Gear, chaplain at St. Peter's, and one of the earliest pioneers of the North-west. By the unsolicited aid of an individual, whose name I am not at liberty to mention—for I would have looked in vain for any advance from the Domestic Committee in the present sad embarrassment of their funds—I was enabled to take Mr. Leach to the lower part of Iowa. My first intention was, that he should begin a mission at Keokuk, a thriving town at the foot of the lower rapids of the Mississippi; but, after various efforts, a place could not be found for the celebration of public worship, or a room in which he could

lodge and study. We then went to Fort Madison, a very pleasant village, twenty-five miles up the river, where, a few years since, there were several members of the church, who organized a parish, and frequently solicited, though in vain, for a Missionary. These Episcopalians were nearly all scattered, yet we found some individuals ready to rally around our holy standards; and the Rev. William A. Leach, I am happy to say, is laboring there now as your Missionary, under encouraging circumstances, as his report will prove. The other candidate, the Rev. M. F. Sorensen, took charge, as soon as he was ordained, of the Scandinavian congregation, which had been organized by the Rev. G. Unonius. Mr. Sorensen is a fine scholar, and a very judicious man: and is much beloved by his parishioners, who are, however, too poor to support him. Thus far I have abstained from adding his name to your list of Missionaries through the kindness of an old beloved friend; and I trust he will continue to aid him until his congregation can become self-supporting. Owing to his peculiar situation, and with the advice of the neighboring clergy, I admitted Mr. Sorensen in the Nashotah Chapel to Priests' Orders on Sunday, 24th September, being one of the stated days of Ordination.

The annual Conventions of both the Dioceses with which I am connected were attended by me, and I think you will perceive, from the parochial reports thereof, that there is a gradual, though slow improvement. I intended to have been in Iowa this spring, and had in a measure called a convocation of the clergy of that state to meet me at Burlington, on the Festival of the Ascension of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, when I was solicited, in consequence of the state of the weather, the impassable condition of the roads, and other causes, to postpone the meeting. I now regret I consented, for I fear my other duties will occupy me until the close of October.

The Rev. John Johnstone, M. D., of Wisconsin, having renounced the ministry, has been displaced therefrom. His degradation was recorded in the presence of several Presbyters.

The following clergymen have been added to the Mission, besides those whose ordination has been already stated:—Rev. Henry P. Powers came from Michigan to Indiana, and officiated for some time at Fort Wayne with great acceptance; he still belongs to Indiana, but is now, I believe, laboring in Ohio. The Rev. James Abercrombie, the grandson of my earliest associate in the ministry, removed from Maryland to Wisconsin, and is now the able rector of the Church at Waukesha. The Rev. Joel B. Ramsdell, a deacon from Kentucky, is now the minister of the church at New-Albany. The Rev. Joseph S. Large, from Michigan, is laboring with much success at Fort Wayne, in Indiana; and the Rev. Edward Magee, a deacon from New-York, has charge of the church at Delphi. Other additions are hourly expected, for I learn that the Rev. Alfred M. Loutrel, of Ohio, is officiating at Lafayette, in Indiana; the Rev. George L. Roberts, a deacon of Illinois, at Vincennes, in Indiana; and the Rev. G. G. Moore, of Kentucky, at Lawrenceburgh, in Indiana. But these reverend brethren have not yet been transferred to my jurisdiction. I ought, likewise, to mention that I have official information that the Rev. Joshua Sweet, of Maryland, is on his way to Wisconsin, with a transfer, and that the Rev. Alfred Louderback, now your Missionary at Davenport, in Iowa, has been transferred to me by the Bishop of Western New-York; but the document has not yet been received.

Let me here report that I spent, as already intimated, two or three days during July at Fort Madison. On Sunday, the 16th, I preached twice, celebrated the morning and evening service, and baptized an infant.

Sunday, 23d July, was devoted to Dubuque, where I supplied the place of the excellent and very amiable Missionary, who was on a visit to the Atlantic states, after an absence of many years, for the benefit of his health. The place is an important one, and I have much reason to believe that the prospects of the Church are quite encouraging. Here I preached twice, and baptized an infant.

After visiting Wisconsin and Indiana, I passed from Terre Haute through Illinois to St. Louis, and thence by a steamer to Iowa, which I reached Saturday evening, 18th November. By travelling in a hired conveyance all night I was enabled to spend another Sunday at Fort Madison. Here I found Mr. Leach very usefully employed, and in many respects much encouraged. On this day I held the confirmation already mentioned, and the Holy Eucharist was administered, of which there were six recipients. Every preparation was now made to go into the interior, and the Rev. John Bachelder came to accompany me, and was ready for the journey. He, however, knew the country and the roads, and advised me by all means to postpone the journey until another year, and hasten home before the winter began. The rains had been frequent and very heavy since midsummer, and I had already, through many parts of Indiana, encountered various difficulties. I therefore followed his advice, and started for the north instead of the west. At Burlington, where I spent part of a day, I found the church nearly finished. It is a handsome brick building, of good size and fair proportions. The funds for its erection were collected by the indefatigable Missionary. Amidst evil report and good report, with very few of this world's comforts, and scarcely a parishioner to sympathize with him, this worthy and learned man has persevered, working, perhaps, more for future generations than for this; and as he was the means, in the good Providence of God, of the erection of the first church that was consecrated in Illinois, so in all probability the church at Burlington will be the first to be consecrated in Iowa.

I was greatly disappointed in finding Bloomington unsupplied. There was a time when I cherished the fondest hopes for the Church in this place: but the death of that faithful and devoted layman, Matthew Matthews, with the removal of his family, and the shameful dereliction from duty on the part of the first Missionary, have almost destroyed prospects of the most encouraging nature.

On Sunday, 26th November, I preached twice at Davenport, and, at the request of the Missionary, baptized an infant. The Rev. Zachariah H. Goldsmith lately resigned this station, which is now supplied by the Rev. Alfred Louderback.

Journeying north, I had the pleasure of spending the morning of the 28th with the Rev. Mr. De Pui, who had returned home to Dubuque with renovated health and spirits.

It is inexpedient, I presume, to describe my visitations of Indiana and Wisconsin, as the minute details thereof will necessarily be inserted on the Journals of those dioceses. The whole of my time, both at home and when travelling, has been devoted to the concerns of the Mission, and I have not been beyond its bounds, except when passing from one portion of it to another.

The extent of the field before me, its daily increasing importance, the feeble efforts of the Church, the very small number of Missionaries, and the sad and most mortifying delays in redeeming the pledges which have been made to those faithful men, overwhelm me with astonishment and sorrow. Would to God, brethren, I could rouse our members to a sense of their vast responsibility. There is a work of unutterable importance to be accomplished. And that work rests upon the Church of our Almighty Redeemer—the branch to which we belong—the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States. I am almost compelled to turn a deaf ear to the solicitations from Indiana and Iowa, and especially from Wisconsin. And what shall be said of the Indian Territory and Minnesota, in neither of which have we now one representative of the Church, except the chaplain at Fort Snelling. For God's sake be more liberal. Let there be an itinerant for each State and Territory. Nine more Missionaries are now wanted in Indiana, seventeen in Wisconsin, and three in Iowa. The inhabitants are increasing by tens of thousands; and among the emigrants, especially in the state from which I now write, there is quite a considerable number of Episcopalians. Can we, with a safe conscience, abandon them to the deleterious influences which everywhere prevail?

There are many persons who contribute generously once every year to the sacred cause of Missions, but who have the ability to do much more. May I be permitted to say to them through this Report, that every sum, however small, that is forwarded to me, will be faithfully applied to the maintenance of the Ministry in the West.

I have already referred to a difficulty which is exceedingly great. There are young men, and frequently they are choice and devoted spirits, who, through toil and self-denial, have won their way to the Ministry, and are anxious to go to the waste places of the West, to proclaim that unsearchable love which led them to abandon the world for the glory of the great Redeemer, and the good of souls. They have the will, and they glory in their commission—but they are penniless. And do you know, brethren, that to such men, for four or five years past, you have said—"Be ye clothed and fed—go into debt, if any one will trust you, in order to reach your station, and after the lapse of six, nine or twelve months, you shall receive your first quarter's salary." Can the Church be built up by such means? Can the cry for help from its scattered members be answered under such circumstances? The Home Missionary Society, so well known at the East, can boast of two hundred and two congregations in Wisconsin. I can scarcely go to a village, however new or remote, where I do not find one of their Missionaries comfortably settled and provided for; but—THE CHURCH appears so well satisfied with her own apostolicity—that even the few laborers connected with the western Bishops are leaving us, because they are *starved out*.

Fervently praying that the mighty power of the Holy Ghost may rest upon you in all your deliberations, and that the harmony of feeling and unity of action which pervaded the Church in the year of Grace, 1835, may be restored to us, I remain, faithfully, your servant in the Lord,

JACKSON KEMPER.

[G.]

REPORT OF THE RT. REV. G. W. FREEMAN, D. D.,
MISSIONARY BISHOP OF THE SOUTH-WEST.

To the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church :

BRETHREN—

My last report, written at Napoleon, Arkansas, was dated June 14, 1848. On the 16th of that month, I embarked on the steamer "Cotton Plant," for Little Rock, but in consequence of obstructions in the navigation, at a very low stage of water, did not reach that place until Tuesday the 20th. On Sunday (18th) I performed Divine Service, and preached on board the Cotton Plant. I remained at Little Rock nine or ten days, chiefly employed in attending to my correspondence. I preached on Friday night, and twice on Sunday.

Having now completed the circle of duties connected with my South visitation, and my private affairs demanding attention, I left Little Rock on the 29th June, for Cincinnati and the East. Stopping again at Napoleon, I passed Sunday (July 2) there, performing Divine Service, and preaching twice. After this I was detained, waiting for a passage, four days longer. This detention was occasioned by the crowds of returned volunteers, with which most of the boats passing up at that time were so thronged that there was no room for way passengers. On the 6th, I obtained a passage on board the fine steamer Bulletin for Louisville. On Sunday, in the Ohio river, being called on by the captain and passengers, I performed Divine Service, the Rev. Mr. Nicholson of New-Orleans preaching at my request. I reached Cincinnati on Thursday, July 13, where I remained several weeks, attending to some private business, and preaching occasionally in the city churches. While there I received certain documents from the War Department, touching the establishment, under the auspices of the Church, of a manual labor-school among the Chickasaw Indians. They were transmitted to me by Bishop Otey, to whom they had been addressed, under the impression, as I supposed, that he still exercises jurisdiction over the Indian Territory. On the reception of these documents, I immediately adopted measures for obtaining more accurate information than I then possessed, relative to the nature and probable expense to us, of the enterprise; and on the 22nd July addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Domestic Committee, furnishing copies of the documents, and presenting my views in relation to those subjects. I also corresponded with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, with whom I subsequently had an interview at his Bureau, the results of which I likewise communicated to the Committee, through the Secretaries. Passing through New-York, on my way to Virginia, I was at the Mission Rooms, where I had a personal conference with the Secretary upon the same subject.

Having deposited my family in Virginia, where I staid but three days, I proceeded to Philadelphia, whence I proposed taking an early departure for my field of labor, and where I arrived on the 10th of September. Here, unexpectedly, I found myself detained for want of funds, having relied en-

tirely for a supply on the Missionary Treasury, which was largely in arrears to me for travelling expenses, and for salary on the 1st of April preceding. I was informed that the Treasury was overdrawn, and it was only by special favor, and after a delay of more than two weeks, and some expense in negotiating a draft through the bank, that I was so far furnished as to be able to proceed.

My arrangements being at length completed, not, however, in the manner I had proposed, from the deficiency of the means, I left Philadelphia on the 4th of October; but owing to a recession of the waters of the Ohio, which had recently occurred, and other causes of delay, I did not reach Napoleon, the point of final departure on my visitation, until the 24th of the same month.

At Napoleon I was detained re-arranging my baggage, bringing up my journal and correspondence, and then waiting for a boat three days. I had heretofore made my tour of Arkansas in the fall and winter, and that of Texas in the spring. But having observed the general prevalence of rain in the latter state at that season, which often rendered the roads impassable, I had decided on this occasion to reverse the order; and accordingly, on the 27th of October, I set out on my fifth visitation to

TEXAS.

The route adopted was by Red River to Natchitoches, and thence by land through Eastern Texas, to San Antonio, in the West. For the purpose of securing a passage up Red River under the most favorable circumstances, I found it expedient to proceed first to New-Orleans. On my passage thither in the steamer "Marshal Ney," by the request of the captain and passengers, I performed Divine Service and preached on Sunday the 29th—in the evening of which day we reached the city. By order of the liberal-hearted captain, I was not permitted to pay anything for my passage. After a detention of three days I again started, and reached Alexandria, on Red River, on the 3d of November. The river being very low, this was the highest point to which the boat could ascend—and I was compelled to wait several days for another boat of lighter draught, which plied above the Falls.

While at Alexandria I was hospitably entertained at the house of Dr. J. P. Davidson, who is a zealous member of the Church. On Sunday, (Nov. 5,) I performed Divine Service, and preached twice in the Court-House. The day being severely cold, the congregation was small. Starting again on Monday, I landed at Grand Ecove at eight o'clock the next night, reaching Natchitoches, four miles distant, by back, by late bed-time. The next day, finding I must wait two days if I took the mail stage, I sought to make other arrangements—and being joined by a fellow passenger bound like myself for San Augustine, hired a wagon and proceeded. I reached that place on Friday the 10th, about mid-day, feeling much indisposed. Soon after my arrival, I was seized with a severe chill of a congestive and threatening character, but by the Divine blessing on the timely use of medicine prescribed by my worthy friend, Dr. E. D. Fenner of New-Orleans—who would have me go "armed" against the diseases incident to the season in that country—the attack was repulsed. On Saturday I was taken to the hospitable mansion of Ex-Governor Henderson, where I was provided with every comfort I could desire, and by Sunday I was able to officiate.

During the eight days of my stay in San Augustine, we were able to hold Divine Service but three times, on account of the heavy and almost incessant rains. The attendance, however, was good, and the congregation attentive. I preached thrice, and held a Confirmation, at which four persons received the laying on of hands. There were, I was informed by the Missionary, two or three other candidates who were prevented by the weather, which was very bad, or by indisposition from being present. I was much pleased both with the Missionary, the Rev. Mr. Sansom, whom I now met for the first time, and with the members of the congregation, from whom I received many kind and hospitable attentions. Our Missionary has been well received, both here and at Nacogdoches, and all seem perfectly satisfied with him. He has an interesting and promising field of labor, and I trust will be permitted to see the pleasure of the Lord prosper in his hands.

On Sunday the 18th, accompanied by Mr. Sansom, I proceeded to Nacogdoches, distant, from San Augustine, 36 miles. We were most kindly received and hospitably entertained by Judge A. Clark, and his interesting family. I attended Divine Service and preached that night. I remained in Nacogdoches *five* days, during which, the weather being fine, I attended Divine Service and preached *five* times; administered the Holy Communion *publicly* to six persons, and *privately* to a sick woman, with her *three* daughters and another person, all *Norwegians*; and confirmed *six* persons, one of them a daughter of the Norwegian woman. The attendance upon all the services was very good, and much interest in them was manifested by the congregations.

The prospects of the Church both at San Augustine and Nacogdoches are bright and cheering. The members of our Communion, though as yet few, are earnest and zealous, and seem resolved on holding up the hands of their minister, who, it is evident, is doing a good work. He entered upon his duties, according to my judgment, in the proper manner, and in the right spirit. In his ministrations determining to know nothing but the ways of the Church, and following faithfully her wise prescriptions, he moves on quietly, turning in accommodation to the prejudices of others, neither to the right hand nor to the left; and, while he sedulously avoids everything like fraternization with the various sects, being careful to abstain from any assault upon their peculiarities, and, in his private and social intercourse, manifesting kindness of feeling and courtesy to all. By such a course, a zealous Missionary, possessing only a moderate share of ability, can never fail, with the blessing of God, of ultimate success. Movements are making in both parishes towards the erection of a church.

On the 23rd of November, I resumed my journey to the West, being again accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Sansom, who proposed applying for Priest's Orders at some convenient point on my route, where the presence of the requisite number of Presbyters could be secured. We travelled in the mail stage. Starting late in the afternoon, the horses being already jaded and the roads bad, we were benighted before we had proceeded half-a-dozen miles, and could only advance by holding a lantern before the horses' heads. Our progress, of course, was slow, and we did not reach Douglas, the end of our first stage, only 16 miles, until 10 or 11 o'clock at night. Proceeding next day, we passed the night at Crocket, the seat of justice of Henderson county, expecting to reach Huntsville, in Walker county, the next day, where we proposed spending Sunday. It turned out, however, that we only reached Cincinnati, on the River Trinity, that night.

We did not arrive at Huntsville until Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock. Notice was sent out, however, while we were taking breakfast, that there would be service, which was accordingly held in the Court House, both morning and evening. Mr. Sansom read Prayers. I read the Communion Service in the morning, and preached on both occasions. The congregation, though, from the shortness of the notice, small, was attentive, and, if not greatly edified, were interested by the apparent novelty of our appearance and proceedings. The services of the Church had never before been performed here, and we appeared before the wondering people robed in the surplice and gown. A few individuals were found who had attended the worship of the Church elsewhere, and these, with one or two others who expressed a desire to understand our way of worship, were supplied, for the occasion, with Prayer Books; nevertheless, no voices were raised in response but our own. The Court House is a large and handsome brick building, and when finished, will be alike ornamental to the town and creditable to the public spirit of the county. Huntsville is a rapidly growing town, beautifully situated in the midst of a fertile country; and, connecting with it Cincinnati and other points on the Trinity, where there are several Church families, would constitute an important and promising Missionary Station.

The next day we proceeded in the Washington stage, and came, 34 miles, to Fanthorpes. Here a town has been recently laid off and commenced, by the name of Anderson, which is to be the seat of justice for Grimes county. Our landlord announced himself as a member of the Church, (he is a native of England,) and gave me the names of several persons and families in the neighborhood who are Episcopalians. He, and other persons whom I saw, expressed a very earnest desire to enjoy the privileges of the Church's ministrations. I promised to send the Rev. Mr. Pierce to visit and explore the country around, which is somewhat thickly settled. From all I heard, I judge this to be an important station for a Missionary.

The next day, November 28, we reached Washington, on the Brazos, where at night we were met by the Rev. Mr. Pierce, the Missionary for Washington county, and on Saturday, by the Rev. Mr. Gillett, from Houston. Divine Service was held on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday night, *thrice* on Sunday, and again on Monday night. I preached *four* times; baptized *two* adults; administered the Holy Communion to *seven* besides the clergy, and confirmed *three* persons. Among the persons confirmed was Lindsey P. Rucker, late a highly respectable minister of the Campbellite persuasion, who has since been received as a Candidate for Orders.

It having been determined that the Rev. Mr. Gillett should accompany me to the West, Mr. Sansom started, Tuesday, December 5, for Houston, to supply his pulpit, until we all should meet again at Matagorda, on or before the 1st January, 1849, the time fixed on for a meeting of the clergy and laity, and the earliest at which an ordination could conveniently be held. The same day there came up a severe "Norther," attended by rain, and sleet, and snow, with an intensity of cold rarely felt in that latitude. This storm lasted several days, and prevented our keeping appointments made for the week and following Sunday at Independence and Brenham. During its continuance all travelling was suspended. Even the mail stage stopped, the drivers being unable to endure the severity of the weather. On Friday, however, we set out, although the cold was still excessive, hoping to be able to reach Brenham in time to keep a part of the appointments at that place; but coming to New Year's Creek we found it "swimming," and were com-

pelled to turn back. Returning to the residence of Ex-President Jones, where we had been most kindly and hospitably entertained the night before, we remained until the next day, when we again started, not now for Brenham, but for Independence, which we reached, though not without difficulty and considerable suffering from the cold. Here we spent Sunday, holding service in the morning, at the house of our kind host, Dr. Hoxie, and in the evening at that of Felix Robinson, Esq. Mr. Gillett read prayers, and I preached on both occasions.

It was with much regret that I left Washington county, without visiting Brenham, particularly as the Missionary had reported some eight or ten candidates for confirmation at that place. But my appointments having been made for a number of places in the West, I could not delay. The Rev Mr. Pierce, who took charge of his station in June last, has been favorably received, and already afforded promise of much efficiency. He has secured at once the respect and confidence of a large portion of the community, and finds much to encourage him. There is good reason to hope that a convenient, if not a permanent place of worship will, in the course of the ensuing year, be provided at each of the stations in his circuit.

From Independence we proceeded, performing Divine Service at La Grange on the 12th, and at Bastrop on the 14th, and arriving at Austin on the 15th December. There are few Episcopalians either at La Grange or Bastrop: but a Missionary might be most usefully employed in itinerating between those places and Columbus, a town still lower down on the Colorado. The Church services had, I believe, never been performed before at La Grange and Bastrop. But Columbus has been visited by Mr. Pierce *once*; and he reports that there are several families of Church people in the place and its vicinity.

At Austin we held service, and I preached *five* times. On Sunday evening I confirmed *three* persons. The congregations were, for the most part, large and attentive, and a good impression was evidently made. A very general desire was expressed to have a Missionary sent to this place; and I was assured that several hundred dollars would be promptly contributed towards his support. The situation of Austin is beautiful and romantic, and exhibits every indication of healthfulness. This is at present the seat of Government, and our services were held in the hall of the House of Representatives.

Leaving Austin, on Monday, December 18th, we passed over an interesting country, and through the towns of San Marcos and New Braunfels; the former just springing into existence, at a beautiful spot near the head spring of the River St. Mark's, where the volume of water, just after gushing out of the rock, is sufficient to carry a saw-mill; the latter, the centre of a German settlement, containing several thousand inhabitants, and finely situated on the Guadalupe River, three-fourths of a mile below the Comal Spring, which supplies a large part of the current. On the 20th we arrived at San Antonio, the Western limit of my tour of visitation. Here we remained three days, and held *three* services. I preached twice, baptized *one* adult, and *six* infants, and confirmed *three* persons.

There are several Church families at San Antonio, and great solicitude was manifested to obtain a minister, for the support of whom I was assured that five or six hundred dollars could easily be raised. I have little doubt that an acceptable and efficient clergyman would, in a short time, be supported entirely by the congregation. The population of this old Mexican town was represented to be about five thousand souls, of whom not more

than five hundred were Americans. It lies on both sides of the San Antonio River, which having its rise from a large spring issuing from the rock, a few miles above, is here a bold rushing stream, of volume and force sufficient to turn, by its natural current, a large grist and flouring mill. The valley of the San Antonio is an extensive plain of very fertile land, capable of irrigation, and evidently once under a high state of cultivation. Of the "Missions" in this country, so much spoken of, there are the remains of several, some in tolerable preservation, within a short distance of San Antonio, which was itself, doubtless, originally a Mission like the others. Two of them I examined, the Alamo and San Jose. The church of the latter is in a very good state of preservation as to its exterior. The façade is profusely ornamented by elaborate sculpture, representing, among other figures, Saint Joseph, and the Virgin Mother crowned as the Queen of Heaven. The general principle of construction seems to have been the same in all these "Missions." From observation and information obtained from others, I have formed the opinion that these structures were not designed as "Missions" in *our* sense of the term, i. e., as religious stations appointed for the special purpose of evangelizing the various tribes of Indians which roam over that country, but simply as colonies or parochial settlements, each having its church and pastor. In every case they appear to have consisted of a range of solid wall, enclosing a quadrangular area of various extent; the church on one side forming part of the enclosure, and having connected with it, and extending in the rear, a double range of rooms opening into a gallery or corridor, evidently designed for the accommodation of the padre and the families of the proprietors of the soil. Along the range of wall were the dwellings of the peons or laborers, entered only from the area. Within this enclosure, I suppose both the proprietors and laborers had their residence, where they were always secure against the attacks of the various nomadic tribes to which they were ever liable. Each Mission thus constituted a village, having its own parish church, and embracing within its walls the whole population employed in the cultivation of the surrounding lands, and capable of accommodating from four to five hundred, and perhaps, in some cases, a thousand persons. This opinion is strengthened by the fact, that in the intermediate territory between the Missions, which seem not to have been, in this plain, much more than two miles asunder, there are no remains of ancient habitations whatever. At the distance of two miles, perhaps, from San Antonio, on a spot slightly elevated above the surrounding plain, is a stone pile, now called "the powder house," but which was most evidently designed as a watch-tower; whence, on the approach of an enemy, who could be discerned at a great distance, a signal was given, which might easily be communicated from Mission to Mission, and thus give ample time to call in the laborers from the fields. These, doubtless, on the alarm being given, hurried within the walls, driving their cattle before them, and the gates being shut, were at once in perfect security. In the settlement formed by the Spaniards, it would seem that the first effort, after providing security against the sudden inroads of the wild tribes of Indians, was to erect a temple for the due celebration of the rites of their religion—thus setting an example worthy of imitation by those who, professing a purer faith, are yet prone to postpone the erection of the church and the establishment of the ministrations of the Gospel to a distant and uncertain period.

Being pressed for time to reach Matagorda by the 1st of January, we were constrained to leave San Antonio on Saturday, December 23rd, (a very cold, drizzly day,) and, after spending Sunday at the White Sulphur

Springs, 30 miles on our way, where we performed Divine Service, I preached to the family with whom we stayed—to start again and travel on Christmas Day. Our route, this day, was through an uninhabited region, and directly upon the line of a murderous incursion made by the Indians a few weeks before. At that time, however, everything was quiet, and we apprehended no interruption. We reached Victoria, on the Guadalupe, the next day, (the 26th,) but too late to hold service as we had intended. I found time, however, to call upon a pious member of the Church, who had once been a favorite pupil of mine. From her I learned that there were several persons in Victoria besides herself anxious to enjoy the privileges of the Church's ministrations and worship. Such is the case, also, I learn, at Port Lavacca; and I feel confident that a Mission embracing the two places, only 25 miles asunder, would be eminently useful and successful. At Victoria, we were met by the sad intelligence of the more than decimation of the United States' troops at Port Lavacca, by that awful and mysterious scourge, the Cholera. A portion of those troops had, indeed, arrived that day at Victoria, bringing the disease with them, and consequently alarm to the citizens. In this state of things, the weather threatening a storm, and finding, on inquiry as to the distance, that we had but one spare day to allow for detention on the road, we left Victoria the next morning, and, by hard travelling, were enabled to reach Matagorda in the evening of Friday, the 29th December.

At Matagorda I remained between four and five days, during which time I attended six services in the Church, preached *five* times, and confirmed six persons, among whom was a colored woman, a slave. On Monday, the 1st day of January, 1849, I presided, by request, at a meeting of the Clergy and Laity, when the Church in Texas was organized into a Diocese. And on Wednesday, the 3rd, I held an Ordination, when the Rev. Henry Niles Pierce was admitted to the Sacred Order of Priests. He was presented by the Rev. C. S. Ives, who, with the Rev. J. Freeman Young, united in the imposition of hands. The Rev. Mr. Sansom was not present. Lindsey P. Rucker was here received as a Candidate for Orders.

The Church is still advancing at this station, although, I regret to say, the health of the faithful and patient Missionary has for some time past been materially impaired. He needs rest and a change of climate for a season, and he has asked leave of absence for a few months, with the view of enjoying the benefits of the same. He had my cordial assent, and I doubt not he has readily obtained that of the Committee. I was pleased to find the church at this place finished at last. It has been plaistered, and furnished with a very good organ. The music of course is greatly improved. The services are expected to be maintained during Mr. Ives's absence by means of a licensed Lay-Reader.

From Matagorda I proceeded to Brazoria county, accompanied by the Rev. Messrs. Young and Pierce—Mr. Gillett having hastened homeward the day before, in consequence of intelligence that the cholera was raging at Houston—and two other gentlemen, L. P. Rucker, the recently admitted Candidate for Orders, and Dr. P. A. Davenport, a leading member of the Church at Columbia. We reached Columbia on Saturday the 6th, but, in consequence of the unfavorable state of the weather, no service was held that night. On Sunday morning Divine Service was performed, and I preached. Returning to Brazoria same day, I preached at night, and again on Monday morning. On Tuesday, the 9th, I preached at Gulf Prairie, and confirmed *one* person.

The aspect of affairs is, upon the whole, encouraging in this part of the Missionary field, although the fruits of the Missionary's *one year's* labor are not as yet very apparent. Brazoria is a rich sugar growing country, with a population very much scattered, and a tide of agricultural prosperity which is not, perhaps, altogether favorable to the advancement of personal religion; and he who labors in such a field will have need to add to his diligence a liberal exercise of faith and patience. At Columbia there are a few of the faithful, whose piety and zeal will not, I am sure, suffer them to pause until they have succeeded in the erection of the Church which they have projected; and which, from the known excellent taste of Dr. Davenport, a leading member of the Vestry, will be, doubtless—though necessarily of small dimensions—a favorable specimen of village church architecture. At Brazoria, also, I have strong hope an effort will shortly be made in the same direction. There are here, as at Columbia, warm hearts and strong hands, which will take to themselves no rest until they find a Tabernacle for the Lord of Hosts to dwell in.

From Brazoria I proceeded, making slow progress, on account of the effects of heavy rains upon the roads, to Houston, where I arrived on Thursday, the 11th of January, accompanied still by the Rev. Messrs. Young and Pierce, and Mr. Rucker. Soon after our arrival a violent storm of rain set in, which continued many days, rendering the streets nearly impassable, and preventing the assembling of a congregation for Divine Service. On Sunday morning, however, the church was opened, and notwithstanding the rain and the mud, a small congregation was assembled. On this occasion, the Rev. Henry Sanson, who had been prevented by the supposed state of the roads from meeting us at Matagorda, was admitted to the Sacred Order of Priest. He was presented by the Rev. Charles Gillett, who, together with the Rev. Messrs. Young and Pierce, united in the imposition of hands. No other service was held that day, nor through the ensuing week, on account of the state of the weather. On Sunday, the 21st, by the help of carriages, a small congregation was again assembled, and Divine Service was performed twice. I preached in the morning. Owing to the unfavorableness of the weather and the prevalence of the epidemic, by which there was a number of deaths during my stay, Mr. Gillett having found it difficult to assemble his candidates for confirmation, I proceeded to make my visitation to Galveston, hoping that after the lapse of a week, I might find a more favorable state of things in Houston. Returning, I found the weather and streets somewhat improved, but still unfavorable. On Sunday, 4th of February, a small congregation was assembled, when I preached *twice*, administered the Holy Communion, and confirmed *three* persons. There were, I believe, other candidates, but they were sick or absent from home.

At Galveston, where I remained in all ten days, I preached *five* times. The congregations were large and attentive. No confirmation was held. The congregation at this place is fluctuating, owing to the frequent removals, and at this time partakes, doubtless, in the general depression consequent on the (temporary) decline of the city in business and population. It is probable, however, that the losses from the congregation by removal have been nearly made good by the accession of new comers. But fluctuation and changes of this sort are always painful and trying to the ministers, and do seriously retard the prosperity of a congregation.

I left Galveston on Saturday, February 11, after having attended Divine Service and preached in the morning, in the steamship Palmetto, for New-

Orleans, where, after a very rough and stormy passage, I arrived on the 13th. Leaving that city on the 17th, I proceeded up the Mississippi, on my visitation to

ARKANSAS.

I was detained several days at Napoleon, which was then under water, from the overflow of the Mississippi. While I was there several deaths occurred by the cholera. I arrived at Little Rock on Sunday, the 25th, in time to assemble a congregation and perform Divine Service *once*. Having remained there more than two weeks, including three Sundays, busily engaged in my correspondence, and discharging the duties of parochial minister, the station being now vacant, I proceeded to Batesville, where I staid *three* days, including Sunday, the 1st of March, performing Divine Service and preaching *three* times, baptizing *three* children, and attending the funeral of an infant. Notwithstanding the efforts of "itinerant revivalists," alluded to in my last Report, I am happy to say, I found that the prospects of the Church have not been materially affected. All who were reckoned members of our Communion, are still steadfast in their adherence to the mystical body of Christ; and a respectable portion of the community continue ready and willing to contribute to the support of a Missionary. On the whole, the Church has suffered injury from the storm of fanaticism, *only* in so far as evil has resulted to the common cause of Christianity. Batesville is still regarded as an important station for Missionary operations; and a respectable subscription may yet be counted on—say \$150 to \$200—in aid of a Missionary's support. This is one of the prettiest and most beautifully situated towns in Arkansas, and, I judge, one of the healthiest. From Buesville, which is in the northern part of the state, I proceeded to visit the counties of Ouachita and Union in the South.

Owing to the almost unprecedented succession of rains during the winter and spring, the roads had become nearly impassable, and I was constrained to travel, both to the North and South, by water. The distance from Little Rock to Batesville, by land, is only one hundred miles; by water, it is *seven* hundred. So to Camden, on the Ouachita, the distance, by land, is but one hundred and twenty miles; while, by water, it is *twelve* or *fifteen* hundred. Yet the expenses of the journey are much the same either way; the important difference is in the time expended. Leaving Batesville on the 21st of March, I reached New-Orleans on the 28th, where I took passage for the Ouachita River. On our way up that river we lost *two* passengers by cholera—another died soon after landing, a few miles below Camden. On the 5th of April I landed at Champagnole, and the same day, through the kindness of friends, was enabled to reach El Dorado, *twelve* miles from the river. I found here a few zealous members and friends of the Church, who were anxiously expecting my arrival. The next day the service of the Church was performed *for the first time* in this part of the state. My stay at this place was extended, circumstances seeming to require it, to ten or eleven days, including *two* Sundays, 8th and 15th April.—During this time, I performed Divine Service and preached *ten* times, baptized *two* adults and *three* children, confirmed *four* persons, and administered the Holy Communion. At the communion only six persons received, several being detained by indisposition, and others being absent from home. But the whole number of persons known to be communi-

cants, at El Dorado and in the vicinity, is now *fourteen*. Two of the persons confirmed were gentlemen. The little flock at this place were very considerate and kind. Perceiving, from my officiating in my ordinary dress, except on Sundays, when I wore the Episcopal vestments, that I was destitute of a gown, they immediately set about providing me one, which, through the zeal and industry of two ladies, was speedily accomplished. My expenses were also defrayed, and I was forwarded to Camden without charge. These things are mentioned, as being significant of a degree of intelligence and right feeling, alike creditable to this little band of Churchmen, and encouraging to the hopes of him who may be sent to break to them the bread of life. This is, undoubtedly, a hopeful field for Missionary labors. The county of Union has already become the most populous one in the state, and is still rapidly filling up. The town of El Dorado, the seat of justice for the county, is prettily situated, and is growing in population and improvements; and, being in the midst of an undulating, pine-bearing country, must be decidedly healthy. The points that should be embraced in the station besides El Dorado, are Champagnole and Wilmington, in the same county, on the river, and Camden, also on the river, in Ouachita county. At El Dorado, *four hundred dollars* per annum have been actually subscribed, and it is believed that from *one* to *two* hundred will be contributed at Camden. I have not yet succeeded in obtaining a minister for this station.

I was at Camden, thirty-five miles north of El Dorado, *three* days; but performed Divine Service and preached but *twice*. I found a few "friends of the Church," and met with *one* who was a communicant in North Carolina. I was told there were others, but they did not make themselves known. I had purposed remaining several days longer at this place, but, failing in my exertions to obtain the means of conveyance to Little Rock by land, I was constrained to avail myself of a boat departing sooner than I wished, or run the risk of a week's detention beyond the period I had allotted myself.

Returning from my southern visitation, I landed at Napoleon on Saturday, April 28th, where I passed the Sunday, performing Divine Service, and preaching *twice*, and baptizing *two* adults and *one* infant. This place has suffered much from the prevailing epidemic.

Arrived at Little Rock, I remained there a week, occupied in attending to my correspondence, performing Divine Service *three* times, baptizing an infant, and administering the communion to a sick person. On the 19th of May, I started on my visitation to the western frontier, arriving at Fort Smith on the 20th, in the night. The Missionary being from home, no services were held until Sunday, when I preached *twice*. The congregation here have been deprived of their convenient place of worship in the garrison sooner than I anticipated; the building having been destroyed by fire. At the time of my visit they occupied a school-house, a little out of town. But of this, they have been since deprived, the proprietor having let it for a private dwelling; and, at the time of my departure from the vicinity, they were in a little perplexity. It is *hoped*, that feeling now the necessity, they will make a serious effort to build a church. In my last Report, I mentioned that the Missionary at this point 'had wisely disembarassed himself of the toils and confinement of a boarding school;' I am now sorry to say he has returned to his favorite occupation, and is again entangled with a school, consisting of thirty scholars, and ten or twelve board-

ers. This, living, as he does, in the country, four miles from one of his stations, and with a river between him and the other, must materially interfere with the due discharge of his parochial duties, and the success of his Mission.

Arriving at Fayetteville, on Friday, May 18, late in the afternoon, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Stout, who kindly met me at Van Buren, Divine Service was performed, and I preached at night, as also twice the next day. I had designed to remain here only a few days, but at the earnest entreaty of Mr. Stout, and some leading members of the congregation, who seemed to think that peculiar circumstances rendered a longer stay expedient if not necessary, I consented to postpone my departure until Monday, the 28th. On the 23d I was at Cane Hill, but the occurrence of a storm, with heavy rain, prevented our holding service. There are at this time but three or four communicants in that neighborhood. The time passed in Fayetteville was about seven days, during which I preached *twelve* times, baptized *two* adults and *one* infant, held confirmation *twice*, confirming in all *five* persons, and administered the Holy Communion *once*—twenty-two persons receiving, all, except three, members of the Church.

The prospects of this Mission are thought to be more favorable than at any former period, though the apparent results are, as yet, but small. The young Missionary, who has, from the first, labored under the proverbial disadvantage of a 'Prophet in his own country,' is, I think, growing in the esteem and confidence of the community; while he has been most efficiently aided in spreading a knowledge of the Church and her doctrines in the community at large, by two leading members of the congregation, who, intelligent, devout, consistent and thorough Churchmen, understand it to be their duty not to hide their light "under a bushel," but to let it in all modesty and humility "shine before men."

According to previous appointment, on Thursday, the 31st May, in Van Buren, I held an Ordination, admitting the Rev. Wm. C. Stout to the Priesthood. He was presented by the Rev. C. C. Townsend, who, with the Rev. Charles H. Pleasants, of the diocese of Maryland, at present residing in Fort Smith, united in the imposition of hands. The sermon on the occasion was preached by myself. In the afternoon of the same day, Divine Service was, by request, performed at the house of Col. John Drennen, when I preached and confirmed *five* persons, two of them from Fort Smith, *two* children in Mr. Townsend's school, and *one* (Mrs. Drennen) of Van Buren. There are, I think, four communicants yet in Van Buren, and several other persons who still feel an interest in the establishment of the Church. And I hope the time is not very far distant, when serious exertions will be made to provide a suitable and permanent place of worship. At present, the only accommodation afforded is that furnished by the meeting-house, which, being common to all denominations, is at the command of Mr. Townsend only one Sunday in four or five. Had the Missionary continued to reside at this place, as advised, the condition of things might, perhaps, have been better. But regrets are useless.

I did not, while on the frontier, visit, as usually, the military post at Fort Gibson, in the Cherokee nation, partly because the garrison, having been changed, there are now, as I am informed by the Chaplain, no Episcopalians there, but chiefly because of the existence of an order issued, I was told, by the officer in command, restricting the services in the Chapel to *one hour*. Of course, I could not, consistently, subject myself to the ope-

ration of such a restriction. Should such an order become general at our military posts, the effect would be, I apprehend, the virtual exclusion of conscientious clergymen of the Church from the office of Chaplain in the service.

I arrived at Little Rock on the 7th of June, since when I have been closely occupied with my correspondence, in performing ministerial services in this vacant parish, and in writing this Report. In my three several visits to this place, in all, about four weeks, I have performed Divine Service, and preached *nine* or *ten* times; baptized *five* infants; visited and administered the communion to the sick, *once*; married one couple, and attended the funeral of *two* persons, who, dying of cholera at the same time, were buried, side by side, one service being performed for both. This station has been vacant since November last, and has had no other supply than that afforded by myself. I do not believe, however, that the congregation has suffered material declension. There is, I am happy to say, some prospect of obtaining a minister in the course of the ensuing summer and fall.

The state of the Missions within my jurisdiction is, I think, upon the whole, improving, although the number confirmed is much smaller than that reported last year. In Texas, there had been only an interval of about six months between the last visitation and the one preceding it; and no Confirmation was held at one point, where the Missionary reported some eight or ten candidates. In Arkansas, the principal station has been vacant about seven months, and the public mind, over the whole field, has been largely occupied by the subject of emigration to California.

More Missionaries are greatly needed in both states. Seven or eight in Texas, and four or five in Arkansas, could, at once, be most hopefully employed. And now is the favorable time. Attention has been extensively awakened to the peculiar excellences of the Church, both in doctrine and worship; and there are few prominent points where her ministrations would not be received with gladness. Many respectable persons, at various places, perplexed by the multifarious forms of error in religion, all set forth as the truth of God, and disgusted with the ravings of ignorance and fanaticism, are looking to the Church as a refuge, and a haven of rest and safety. The Church is charged with a Mission to these new states which she herself has acknowledged, and which must be fulfilled; and vain will be the effort to evade the responsibility, by turning her eyes upon the imagined greater obligation to provide for the necessities of the thousands who, in the eager pursuit of sudden riches, are hurrying to the distant shores of the Pacific. Instead of the appropriation to the South-Western Mission having been *increased*, as was represented last year to be urgently demanded, it has been actually *reduced*, and that under the plea of the necessities of California! God forbid that I should utter one word against sending Missionaries to that region, or, if required, to the ends of the earth, provided the means can be furnished without abandoning, or, which is the same thing, *starving out* our Missions already undertaken at home. But I feel bound to raise my feeble voice against that which appears to me to be, the improvident and ruinous policy of continually extending our operations without any increase of the means for carrying them on. The Lord of the world could make the "five loaves and two fishes" sufficient to satisfy the hunger of five thousand fainting souls; but do we claim the exercise of that power?"

THE CHICKASAW SCHOOL.

As it is to be presumed the Executive Committee have laid before the Board full information concerning the state of their negotiations with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, relative to the proposed Manual Labor School among the Chickasaw Indians, it may not be necessary that I should refer to it. Nevertheless, I would beg leave to suggest that the articles of agreement, as furnished by the department, ought to be well considered, before committing ourselves by signing them. The connexion of the Church, in any way, with civil government, is, in my humble judgment, always of doubtful propriety. To enter into the public service, bound hand and foot as to any material control, either of our own operations or of our investments, as it would seem we must, if we accept the proposal as it now stands, would be downright fatuity.

THE MISSION SCHOOL.

The hope of establishing a Mission School in the South-West has not been abandoned, although as yet little progress has been made in obtaining funds for that purpose. We have it in our power, at this time, to secure a convenient piece of property, near Independence, in Washington county, Texas, for a comparatively small sum, which would serve our purpose very well; and the locality is, perhaps, even more favorable to general utility than that of Arkansas. The property in question consists of a two-story frame house, substantially built, with other buildings, sufficient to accommodate a family of fifteen or twenty persons—on a lot, under cultivation, containing eight acres, with twenty-five acres of prairie detached, and fifty acres of woodland. The proprietor, who is a pious member of the Church, has offered me the whole, having reference to the object in view, for \$1,000—one-half cash, and the remainder in one, two, and three years. I have on hand, through the bounty of sundry kind friends, between three and four hundred dollars. One hundred and fifty or two hundred dollars more would enable me to secure the property; and having obtained possession, the school might be commenced, on a moderate scale, immediately. Relying confidently on further and sufficient aid from the faithful, I have authorized (conditionally) the purchase to be made. As it will be a first principle in the management of this enterprise, not to incur a debt to any amount, however small—the debt for the purchase will be an individual assumption; the school, at the commencement, and for some time, must support itself entirely, and consequently the number of beneficiaries, if any, must be very small.

Since my arrival here, I have received Henry Cooke Stowell, of Texas, as a Candidate for Orders.

The points at which it is desirable to have Missionaries placed immediately in *Texas*, are:—1. Victoria and Port Lavacca. 2. San Antonio de Bexar. 3. Austin, and parts adjacent. 4. La Grange, including Columbus and Bastrop. 5. Anderson, in Grimes county. 6. Huntsville and Trinity River. 7. Marshall, in Harrison county, (a growing town of fifteen hundred inhabitants,) and 8. Clarksville, (in the North,) Red River county. In *Arkansas*—1. Little Rock. 2. El Dorado, Union county, including Camden, &c. 3. Batesville, on White River. 4. Helena, and parts adjacent, (where there were, last February a year ago, *eight* communicants.) 5. Lewisville, La Fayette county, and Spring Hill and Washington, in

Hempstead county. 6. Columbia, Napoleon, &c, on the Mississippi River; besides, 7. The counties between Little Rock and Van Buren, which should have the benefit of an itinerating Missionary, making Norris-town or Clarksville the centre of operations.

The whole number of persons confirmed since the date of my last Report is *forty-three*. I have baptized *nine* adults and *nineteen* children, preached *one hundred and five* sermons, held *three* ordinations, and travelled more than *twelve thousand* miles.

GEO. W. FREEMAN,

Missionary Bishop, &c.

Little Rock, Arkansas, June 18, 1849.

[III.]

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE RIGHT REV. HORATIO SOUTHGATE, D. D., MISSIONARY BISHOP AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

To the Board of Missions :

DEAR BRETHREN,—In looking back upon the past year, I find abundant cause for gratitude. I have seen the field of the Missions' influence, for a time, at least, enlarging, the number of its friends increasing, and the sphere of its usefulness widened. In almost every department there was, during the early part of the year, a decided advance. In *education* I increased the number of my students, while the numerous applications which I received from others whom I could not take, evinced how strong was the interest felt by our Eastern brethren in this new department of labor. From my pupils generally I received tokens of decided advancement, both in religious and secular learning. This department I have been much urged to enlarge, and several have pressed upon me the importance of adding to it a female seminary. This I should be most happy to do, but the day for such large efforts seems not to be close at hand.

In Mossoul, also, the department of *education* was enlarged by Kas Michael's taking charge of the new Syrian school, which was established early in the year by the benefactions of our Church, and partly sustained by them. With more than a hundred scholars chosen out of the Syrian community, with an enlightened and devoted Deacon under him as teacher; with the approbation of the Bishop and the unanimous consent and gratitude of the people for his support, he seemed to have the prospect of great good. The letters which reached me from that city during the first half of the year, gave most encouraging testimony of the wideness and promising character of the field. They were sometimes signed by bishop, clergy and laity, all of whom entreated me, in the most ardent manner, to take the work of their instruction into my own hands.

Kas M. also added to his labors in Mossoul, (which, besides attendance at this school, consisted in instruction in his own house,) a field in the mountainous district north-west of Mossoul, where he found a body of Nestorian Christians belonging to the Southern or Mesopotamian Church, who seem to have never before been visited by a Missionary. He says of them, that they received him with open arms. He preached among them; opened schools; sent thither another clergyman, who is now there, acting as teacher, and who is represented to me as a pious and excellent man; has himself visited the mountains three times; and desires to enlarge his labors there by the addition of six other schools, which can be supported, exclusive of books and stationery, for about \$18, or \$3 each a month. This is a field in which I have always felt the deepest interest, and which has always offered the most decided encouragement. I should be glad to see the Church enlarging her efforts there. I have had no direct communication with the Syrian Patriarch during the year, but I have had assurances of his sanction, and of the continuance of his long-preserved friendship. I heartily recommend to the Board this interesting and important

field, and I would beg again to suggest the desirableness of our having at least one clergyman of our own Church there.

In the department of *publication*, the Prayer Book in Armenian was out at the time of my last Annual Report, but the distribution of it has been chiefly within the past year. I have had the most encouraging tokens of its success, both in gaining the approbation of clergy and laity, and in doing good among them. I have met with no exception, in the Armenian Church, to its kind and friendly reception. All have seemed pleased with it, and many have voluntarily given me their thanks, and expressed their joy at its appearance. I cannot but think that it will be a minister of great good. Many evidences have come to my knowledge that it has been so already. In addition to the facts which I have reported on this subject through the Spirit of Missions, I may mention one which, as it is of very recent occurrence, is now particularly upon my mind. The rector of a Church, (a man already holding reformed views in many respects, but who, for want of a guide, found his mind entirely unsettled as to the course which he ought to take,) upon reading our Prayer Book, was so impressed with the excellency, and purity, and primitive simplicity of its doctrines and rites, that he determined to make it his model in all his efforts in behalf of the improvement of his people, and has accordingly collected from his congregation the most intelligent and most advanced, to whom he is communicating his views, and forming them into an association, for the purpose of gradually bringing their own practice in accordance with the guide which he has chosen. His preaching, I am told, is eminently evangelical, and himself advancing daily in the knowledge and love of the Truth. To this I might add many other instances, if the limits of my Report would allow it.

With the Prayer Book has generally been circulated my little Treatise on the Anglican Church, which I have found useful in leading the way to the Prayer Book, and preparing men's minds to receive the latter with a stronger relish. It has been useful, too, as setting forth, in a brief and summary manner, the peculiarities of our branch of the Church Catholic, and thus leading men to an idea of what a reformed Church should be. I have great cause for gratitude that I have been permitted to prepare it, and for acknowledgment to the excellent Society, (our own P. E. Tract Society) which has aided me in publishing it.

I have also re-written the same Treatise, had it translated into Greek, and am now on the point of publishing it for the benefit of our Greek brethren, among whom there has been a much increased degree of inquiry during the past year. The number of Prayer Books circulated among them has been larger than any former year. I have distributed, of these and other works published by, or kept in the depository of, the Mission, several hundreds—perhaps twelve or fifteen hundred.

With regard to personal and general *intercourse* with our Eastern brethren, I have, as in former years, seen the great advantages of it. This intercourse, the last year, has been less than usual; but still, I suppose, that in hundreds of cases, sometimes in my own house, sometimes abroad, the Gospel has been preached, the Church defined, the corruptions of the Church designated, distinguished and resisted, a true and healthful reformation urged, and men's minds awakened to the subject. These discussions, conversations and efforts, have been with the highest as well as the lowest, sometimes in large companies, sometimes in the solitary interview in private. They have been cheering to me, as indicating, in many instances, the readiness with which the truth is received, and the facility of proclaim-

ing it. I have much hope from such efforts; but still I think that the true, legitimate, and *most* hopeful way of effecting large and permanent results, is by training those who may hereafter become the agents of good to their own nation. This I have endeavored to do with the few students I have had, and this was my design in the larger effort of that kind which I had in view.

But I am obliged to speak of these things as passed; for my educational labors are now almost entirely abandoned, and will soon be so altogether. I am obliged to say the same of the work of distribution and publication, and of the efforts of the Mission at Mossoul, so far as I am concerned. All these things are in a manner passed, and my own hopes of usefulness in them are for the present at an end. This leads me to speak of what has been disadvantageous in the history of the last year; believing that I am equally bound by the Canon to report what is adverse as what is favorable. (See Can. VII. sec. 7, of 1844.) I shall, therefore, present to the Board an account of the *reverses* of the past year, as without them you could have no accurate view of "the state of the Mission under my supervision."

I will commence with the first department of those of which I have just spoken,—that of *Education*. My design was to enlarge this, until it should contain as many students as I could attend to. These were not to be children, nor was the institution a "school," in the common acceptation of the word. It was rather a seminary for training a select number of young men for the work of Christ within their own Churches. The Patriarch has given it his approbation, and his express sanction to the students to attend the services of our Church. I announced this design, I believe, for the first time, at the last Triennial Meeting of the Board. A few months later I had two students. The introduction of the new financial system, as it created some confusion in my plans, prevented me for several months from further enlarging the number. I then ventured to add a third, while the earnest applications that were poured in upon me, showed me how highly the effort was appreciated.

Soon after the middle of last year, means for the support of the few I had, began altogether to fail. From the first of August, for some months, my receipts from the Foreign Treasury did not equal a third of my own *salary*, which, when entire, barely suffices for my support. From the first of July to the end of the year—a space of six months—the sum received for that period was \$277 $\frac{5}{100}$, instead of \$2,000, the appropriation for the period. It soon became apparent that, so far from enlarging the number of my students, I could not retain those that I had. As the expense on account of them was regular, nothing could provide for them but a regular receipt of remittances. But the amount received for the whole six months barely exceeded a third of my salary for the same time. I held on, however, until my own means utterly failed, and I finally abandoned the idea of maintaining students only when I came to find that winter was near, clothes would be necessary, and I had not even the means of giving them their daily bread. It had become evident to me that it would be impossible for me to carry out the scheme of education which I had formed before the new financial system commenced. I therefore abandoned it, declined to receive any more students, and retained only one that I had, until I could determine upon some mode of obtaining an education for him, which his high promise made me especially anxious to secure in his behalf.

The like, or nearly the like, occurred at Mossoul. In 1847, I had promised the Bishop and his people that I would undertake a work among

them, relying then on the expected appropriation of the next year. When July, 1848, came, that appropriation almost entirely failed. I did something for the Syrians during the first half of the year, but the irregularity of remittances even then considerably affected my plans. But when the last half of the year came, and I was left almost utterly destitute, I was compelled to neglect Mossoul. This offended the people there, who regarded it as a violation of promise, as, *literally*, it was. The Bishop became alienated, so that, after the first half of the year was gone, we lost much of our vantage ground. The Bishop ceased to correspond with me, and it was wholly out of my power to make him understand the changes and crises in our financial arrangements at home. I do not mean that he is permanently disaffected, but that both he and his people seem to be vexed, and I know not whether we can regain the confidence that we have lost. I presume, however, that we can, without much difficulty. Indeed, I will be responsible for that, under a different system; but I cannot safely be responsible for anything under the present arrangement.

Before, however, coming to that point, I have a few more words to say of the *effects* of this arrangement. I have been desired and besought by Kas Michael to aid him in his efforts among the interesting body of Nestorians that he has found. If I had my appropriation, and had it regularly, I could do this. I can now do nothing. He has appointed a teacher, and wishes to appoint others, but I have no security for paying them regularly, and could undertake such a work only with the prospect of being soon embarrassed by arrears of appropriation remaining unpaid. Kas M. in his last letter, under date of January 8th, states the matter as follows:—

“Last year you wrote and ordered me to go to the mountains,* and report to you about the state of the community of the Nestorian Christians, and whether there was an opening for establishing schools for the improvement of the spiritual state of the people. I lost no time performing my duty, and instead of once I went three times among them,† and found the Nestorians very anxious for instruction. Their priests are like the generality, ignorant and poor, occupying themselves in agricultural pursuits, and all the villagers are poor, and cannot provide for a school. I represented to you formerly that these schools want money to pay the school-masters, and paper for writing, &c. &c.; for without some assistance in money my labor will be in vain.

“In one of my former letters, I told you about Ishaya, another monk from Rabban Hormuzd, (a convert from Popery,) who came to me. I took him to the mountains, and opened a school among the Nestorians, and asked you to fix him a small salary. But I have received no answer; and only a few days ago I received a letter from Ishaya, stating that he had about twenty children in the school, beside several full-grown men, who came for a few hours every day to receive instruction; but he complains of poverty and want of money for his support.

“Last year you wrote me that you would remit me some money, but I am waiting in vain, and am now at a loss what to do. With respect to schools, if you would appropriate 500 piastres, about \$21, per month, I could support seven schools in the mountains. Shemmas (Deacon) Ishaya would be content with 80 piasters (about \$3) a month.

* There is a slight inaccuracy here; I sanctioned the journey *after* it had taken place, when I first heard of it. The matter, however, is of no importance, excepting for the sake of exactness.

† The *second* and *third* journeys were under instructions from me.

"Last week another monk left the convent of Rabban Hormuzd and came to me. He wishes to join us, and tells me that there are three others very anxious to come. If you take the matter into consideration, and can make some provision for schools, I will accept these individuals and make schoolmasters of them.

"Now I entreat you to send me a decided answer as soon as possible, that I may be able to go to the mountains shortly; for without money in my hand I will appear very awkward; for the schools have now been opened for several months, and have not received a farthing from me. I trust you will not forget the communion service you promised to send me, and excuse all the trouble I am giving you."

To resume: My *book-distributing* department has suffered, if not equally, at least severely. The small expense which it requires, I was unable, during the last half of last year, to afford; and finally, as it was wholly out of my power to pay the monthly rent of my depository with regularity, I was obliged to abandon it.

I might say the same of my *intercourse* with the people; but I will not enlarge.

And now, if I say, brethren, that, with all these details, I have given but a very imperfect view of the reverses which have befallen the Mission the past year, you will be prepared, I doubt not, for what I am about to add.

After long and careful deliberation—after an experience of more than a year, which experience was not necessary to convince me of the probable effects of our new fiscal arrangements—I must say, in all simplicity, honesty and frankness, that I cannot carry on the Mission of the Church in this country under them. It is simply an impossibility.

Neither can I enter into controversy on the subject. I have been led, by the action of the Board at the last Annual Meeting—(prescribing that no change be made in our present Missionary organization)—to the conclusion to which my mind has long been tending, viz., that the Mission is to be henceforth under the direction of the Foreign Committee. I fully concur in the action of the Board on this subject. I believe that to take a Mission from the hands of the regularly constituted authorities of the Church, would be to place it in a disadvantageous and abnormal position, which would be highly injurious to it. I feel convinced that we had better not undertake any Missionary labors which we cannot undertake through our constitutional agency. I have regarded this Mission, therefore, since the last meeting of the Board, as under the direction of the Foreign Committee, and I cannot give my assent to its being hereafter removed from their jurisdiction. There cannot, therefore, be any discrepancy between them and me; their will, as the directing power during the recess of the Board, must prevail. This is the only condition on which I shall feel at liberty in future to carry on the Missions of the Board in this country; and this condition absolutely prohibits me from engaging in any opposition to the Foreign Committee. Nor could I accept a system of financial policy in which they did not cordially concur; since this would be to put us at variance again.

I would, therefore, respectfully suggest to the Board, that the subject of this portion of my Report be not made a topic of consideration at the Annual Meeting; but that it be left to the Foreign Committee and myself to confer upon it during my visit to America, which now seems indispensable. If I should succeed, as I think there is some hope of my doing, through a plan which has occurred to me, and which is not wholly incon-

sistent with the present system, I shall be most happy to continue the work of the Board in this country. Otherwise I must not hesitate to make the sacrifice which a failure of success on this point would seem to require of me.

I am truly happy, in conclusion, to declare my belief in the rectitude of the Committee's intentions. I have no doubt that they have acted as they believed to be best for the interests of the Missions committed to them. I have no doubt that they will so act in future. In remarking upon the effects of the new system, I do not complain of *them*. I did not complain of them the last year in the sense that was supposed. My report was greatly misunderstood on this point. But inasmuch as that misunderstanding arose, doubtless, from something unfortunate in my mode of expression, I humbly take the entire blame of it to myself. At present, also, my only wish has been to state the effects of the system upon this Mission *as illustrative of its state during the past year*, and my own course in consequence. I have done this without a single hard feeling towards any one—which I do not at all entertain.

Finally, that you, dear brethren, and the Foreign Committee and myself, in our respective spheres, may be guided by wisdom from on high, and especially by God-like charity, is the humble and earnest prayer of

Your fellow-laborer and servant in Christ,

HORATIO SOUTHGATE,

Missionary Bishop, &c.

Constantinople, April 2, 1849.

POSTSCRIPT TO THE RT. REV. HORATIO SOUTHGATE'S REPORT.

Constantinople, May 4, 1849.

To the Board of Missions of the P. E. Church :

DEAR BRETHREN,—In writing my Annual Report, my expectation was to receive the means of visiting the United States very shortly. But I have been disappointed in this, and now it seems hardly possible to leave before fall. Moreover, if the present financial arrangement continue, it will not be possible to leave then, for the plan of remitting funds after they are actually in the treasury, requires that I receive them long after the time for which they are due, so that they are expended before they come to hand, and cannot, therefore, be used for a journey.

It seems, then, necessary to bring this subject before the Board. I would have much preferred the plan suggested in my Report, viz., that it be left to the Foreign Committee and myself; but, as this now appears impracticable, I would respectfully request your attention to it.

I see no way in which I can propose the matter to you besides that which it would, in all probability, have taken, if I had been able at this time to visit America. I allude to my resignation. I see not now how this is to be avoided. The committee have informed me that they feel bound to maintain the new financial system; the Secretary adds that it is a matter of necessity with them to do so. It is clear to my own mind that I am not able to conduct a Mission to this country successfully under such an arrangement. I had thought of proposing another plan, to which I made allusion

in my Annual Report. But, besides that, I had little hope at first that it would prove acceptable to the Committee. I now see, from the course that contributions and remittances are taking the present year, that it cannot be adopted without abandoning the principle of the new system. It would, therefore, be useless to suggest it.

It remains, then, that the arrangement established by the Foreign Committee must stand, unless set aside by the Board. I am convinced that such a proceeding on the part of the Board would not be advantageous to the Mission. No scheme is desirable which has not the concurrence of those who are to execute it. I have, moreover, pledged myself to the Committee not to act in opposition to them in this matter. The general grounds of this promise are contained in a letter to the Foreign Secretary, bearing date Sept. 12, 1848. I cannot, therefore, come in conflict with the committee; and, as they are settled in the conviction that it is their duty to continue the new arrangement, no course is left to me but to retire.

I do, therefore, humbly and respectfully resign to the Board all the charge and responsibility concerning their operations in this country. I do this with profound gratitude to them for their many acts of kindness, and for the support which they have almost uniformly vouchsafed to me.

It remains only to provide for my return. I propose to leave about the first of October. I would, therefore, respectfully desire that the amount of appropriation to that date be forwarded to me, together with the sum of one thousand dollars in addition, for the necessary preparation and for the journey. I intend to sustain the Mission till the time of my departure, and to pay the salaries of my assistants here and at Mossoul to the end of the year. It will be very desirable that the funds just mentioned be in my hands by the first of September, and, in order to this, they should be forwarded from the United States by the middle of July. I beg the particular attention of the Board to the necessity of providing for these expenditures at the Annual Meeting.

It will be for the Board to decide whether their operations in this country shall continue. In case of their continuance, I would beg to recommend to you the Rev. Presbyterian in Mossoul and the lay assistant in this city, whom I shall leave in service at the time of my departure. They have both been faithful and successful in their endeavours on our behalf.

I remain, dear Brethren, your humble and grateful servant,

HORATIO SOUTHGATE,
Missionary Bishop, &c.

[I.]

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE RT. REV. WILLIAM JONES BOONE, D. D., MISSIONARY BISHOP IN CHINA.

SHANGHAI, February 13, 1849.

To the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States :

DEAR BRETHREN,—In the Providence of God, it has again become my duty to address you, that I may tell of the goodness of our gracious Saviour to us, “in these ends of the earth,” and report the progress of his work committed to our hands. As in former years, so in that which has just passed, mercy and loving kindness have followed us through all its months, and weeks, and days; all our lives have been graciously preserved, and our work prospered.

In a former Report, I mentioned that our greatest encouragement at this place arose from the large numbers who constantly attended at the various places for public worship. This attendance has not diminished at our own chapel, nor indeed at any of the others at Shanghai. As sufficient time has now elapsed, since these chapels were opened, to allow the novelty to wear away, we trust that it has not been the only attraction. Of the numbers who attend on our ministrations, you will form a correct idea from the quarterly reports of Mr. Syle and Mr. Spalding. During the past year, greater familiarity with the dialect spoken at this place, has enabled us greatly to increase the number of our services. At the chapel in the suburbs of the city, five services are held each week, three on Sunday, and two in the week. In the chapel connected with the school, a daily service is held for all who will attend. This service is conducted by myself, when my health permits; Mr. Syle kindly officiates for me when I am too unwell. Unhappily this service is not generally well attended, though last Sunday, we had the gratification to see the chapel quite full; the attendance of the boys of the school, our servants, and their servants, and others, however, usually make up a congregation of about sixty. In addition to the usual places for preaching, Mr. Syle has rented a small house in a village near us, where he will hold as many services during each week as he finds, upon experiment, the people will bear.

Through God's blessing upon our exertions we have been privileged, during the last year, to admit two of these poor heathens into membership with the Christian Church; and we have now ten candidates for baptism, who are receiving special instructions to prepare them for the reception of that holy sacrament.

This, though indicating only “a day of small things,” is felt by us all to be a matter for devout thanksgiving, and great encouragement.

The school is doing well, and has contributed its quota of those who are, as we trust, in penitence and faith, seeking the salvation of their souls; three of the number being from among its members. As the boys increase in age, and advance in their studies, we are made, in that proportion, to feel the aid of a layman to aid in carrying on its operations; indeed, male

superintendence is becoming every day more and more indispensable. Shall we call in vain upon all the young laymen of the Church, for aid in so important a work—a work which, although but just commenced, is already bearing fruit to the glory of our Divine Master?

I am persuaded that if our young men, whose heart's desire is to live for the advancement of our Saviour's cause, only knew what an opportunity is afforded them in this school, of influencing the future progress of the Gospel in China, at least so far as it shall please God to make the exertions of our own Church instrumental to this end, they would press forward in numbers, eagerly demanding of the Foreign Committee, their passports for China.

All good men endeavor to cherish with the greatest care, and to foster with their warmest sympathies, Christian schools, where children are brought up "in the nurture and admonition of the Lord." These are the gardens wherein are planted by the river of God's precious word, those trees that bring forth their fruit in due season, and whose leaves also wither not in the time of drought and trial. It is to aid in the culture of such a garden that its plants may become "trees of righteousness, of the Lord's planting." We entreat our young brethren to hasten hither, and will make bold to promise them that many of the objects of their care and culture shall hereafter bloom in the Paradise of God, and become their own exceeding great reward, yea, the very crown of their rejoicing.

We are so fully persuaded, that we shall not do all for the Chinese that our positions and their necessities demand of us, if we content ourselves with merely teaching the adults among them, *viva voce* and by means of books, that we have determined to get as many native schools under our control and direction as possible. For this purpose we offer to Chinese teachers a bonus of one dollar per annum for each boy; in compensation for which, we claim the right to direct the studies of the boys, to have the Scriptures and our Catechism studied, in addition to the Chinese classics, and to have prayers and other religious exercises whenever it may suit us to visit the school. Of course there is no attempt to teach the English language in these schools. Last year we had one such school, under the care of Mr. Syle. This year we shall endeavor to increase the number—ultimately we shall hope to have two or three under the care and superintendence of each presbyter, as part of his parochial charge, that our blessed Lord's injunction to feed the lambs, as well as the sheep of his flock, may be attended to.

We have one Candidate for Orders, Chae, the youth who accompanied me to the United States. He continues steadfast in his desire to serve the Lord in the Ministry of the Gospel, and we trust that towards the close of this year, he will be found "apt and meek to exercise the office of a Deacon to the honor of God and the edifying of his Church." He is at present very usefully employed in aiding in the distribution of the alms of the Church, visiting the sick, aged, and infirm; and in assisting to superintend the Chinese School above mentioned.

I cannot close this report without making grateful mention of the Lord's goodness in inclining two of his servants to grant us, in the most liberal and large hearted way, the seasonable aid our wants imperiously demanded. By the donation of one of these gentlemen, we have been enabled to build a school-house that furnishes accommodation for all the boys of the school, their teachers, and another family: by the liberality of the other, we have the

means to erect a good substantial brick church for the worship of God and the administration of his sacraments.

These excellent brethren have caused our hearts to sing for joy, and we pray earnestly that the joy wherewith they have made us glad, may return into their own bosoms with tenfold power and unction. It has been a great trial of our patience, to have the funds lying so long idle in our hands, before we could commence our church; but as we are not so sanguine as to expect many more such benefactions, we determined it was better to use it some time, than to put our first, our best church, in an obscure corner, and this caused the delay. We have encountered no difficulty arising from any opposition on the part of the Chinese officers, or any unwillingness of the people to sell us land; but as we wished to get on one of the great thoroughfares of the city, the price asked for several lots we endeavored to purchase, was entirely beyond our means. At length, however, after nine months' trial, by the good hand of our God upon us, we have succeeded in getting an excellent lot, and we now anticipate no delay in the erection of our church.

In conclusion, let me say, that when this church is finished, we shall, in all probability, deliver the Gospel message within its walls, in the course of the year, to many hundreds of these benighted idolaters around us. The Word so preached, will prove to each of those who hear us—it is a most solemn thought—a Saviour of life unto life, or death unto death. If, knowing this awful character of a preached Gospel, we fail to accompany its dispensations with constant prayer for the quickening influences of God's Holy Spirit, (without which, our preaching is but pouring water on the dry ground,) the very Gospel we preach will condemn us at the last day, of want of true love for the souls of these poor heathens. And so my dear and respected brethren of the Board, let me say to you and all the members of our beloved Church, if you send us here to make known these awful truths, and content yourselves with merely supplying our temporal necessities, you desert us where we most need help, and exhibit towards these heathen a like want of charity. If we merely proclaim the Gospel here, and bring this people under the crushing weight of the responsibility incurred, by having the folly and wickedness of their idolatry exposed to them, without, at the same time, by our ceaseless prayers and intercessions in their behalf, obtaining grace to enable them to renounce these vanities, and turn to the only living and true God, instead of rejoicing at the day of judgment, you may see, so far at least as concerns the destiny of these, our fellow-men, only cause for weeping over the work you sent us here to do.

Dear Brethren, pray for us. The burden of this so great a people is too much for us. Hold up our hands or we faint. To God's infinite mercy and to your earnest prayers, we commend our poor labors and our immense work.

I am, dear Brethren,
Faithfully yours in the Lord.

WILLIAM J. BOONE,
*Missionary Bishop of Protestant Episcopal Church
of the U. S. to China.*

[J.]

ANNUAL REPORT TO THE FOREIGN COMMITTEE, FROM
THE REV. JOHN PAYNE, SENIOR MISSIONARY IN THE
AFRICAN MISSION.

CAVALLA, WEST AFRICA, December 30th, 1848.

*Rev. P. P. Irving, Secretary, &c., Foreign Committee, Board of Missions
Protestant Episcopal Church, New-York :*

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—I herewith send you the Annual Report of the condition of the Stations and Schools under my pastoral care or supervision, for the satisfaction of the friends of the Mission. I shall, as heretofore, give the names of beneficiaries and communicants.

CAVALLA STATION.

Communicants.—Anna Payne ; J. T. Gibson, Louisa Gibson, Henry Gibson, (Colonists) ; E. M. Lowe, Freeman Clarkson, Thos. L. Robinson, P. W. Stimpson, L. A. Clarkson, Mary Stimpson, Wm. Spear, Emily Spear, Marg't Champlin, B. C. Webb, Clement F. Jones, Helen Wisner, Gray Gilliat, Horatio Gillet, Francis Allison, Thos. Wilson, Caroline P. Rand, Ellen Milnor, H. Johns, Hector Humphries, B. W. Dorr, J. W. Hutchins, Benjamin Johnson, Edward Valentine, Frederic Goodwin, John A. Vaughan, Mary Musu—Total 31.

During the year three persons have been baptized and admitted to communion, viz. :—Henry R. Gibson, (Colonist.) Mary Musu, and Jane Goodwin. Four have been suspended for grossly immoral conduct, viz. :—Julia Brown, Jane Goodwin, James Pratt, and Henry Morton. One Jacob P. Donaldson has died from wounds received in battle.

SCHOOL.

Male Department.—Mr. J. T. Gibson, Teacher, four native assistants. *First Class.*—E. M. Lowe, Freeman Clarkson, B. C. Webb, E. T. Jones, Henry Gibson—5. Studies—Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, Composition. *Second Class.*—T. L. Robinson, John G. Maxwell, Gray Gilliat, G. T. Bedell—4. Studies same as 1st class. *Third Class.*—H. Gillet, H. Morton, B. W. Dorr, W. Bryant, E. Valentine, J. W. Hutchins, H. Humphries, W. Kinkle—8. Studies—Geography, Arithmetic, Swift's Natural Philosophy. *Fourth Class.*—G. W. Natt, S. Alter, W. White, T. C. Brownell, J. Woart, P. Trapier, R. Williams, Wm. Hodge—8. Studies—Reading and Spelling. *Fifth Class.*—Wm. Jackson, Isaac Cannell,* S. H. Tyng,* F. Hoskins, W. Russell,* G. T. Fox, H. Cope, John Contee, Z. Mead, W. Sparrow, C. Morgan, S. Wheaton, J. Bullock—13.—Total, 38. Studies—Reading and Writing. B. C. Webb has recently ceased to be connected with the school, and is learning the blacksmith's trade ; J. Robinson has attended irregularly ; his time having been given much to carpen-

* Absent.

ter's work in the Mission, by which he will soon be able to make a support; James Pratt has been dismissed for bad conduct; A. Vinton, H. Congdon, and J. Brown, (small boys,) have been taken away by their parents; J. P. Donaldson has died; J. P. Maxwell, who was reported last year as having left the school, has returned.

Female Department.—Mrs. Gibson, Teacher, two native assistants.—*Scholars*—L. Clarkson, S. L. Smith, C. Rand, H. Morton, M. Maxwell, Grace Church, E. Taft, Emma Clay, E. Milnor, N. B. Perry, L. Balmain, S. Morgan, E. Roberts, R. Maynard, S. Bartholomew, L. Byrd, A. Wisner, Laura Lincoln, Isabella Neville, J. Suddards, A. Humphries, M. J. Banks.—Total 25. Studies—Arithmetic, Geography, Scriptures, Writing.

During the year S. Wilson has been withdrawn from school; J. Brown has been dismissed; F. Ingle has died; L. Clarkson has acted as assistant.

PASTORAL DEPARTMENT.

Public services in Grebo have been held on every Sabbath during the year, in the native Chapel, and in four villages, with a few exceptions, every week. Notwithstanding the excitement connected with a state of war, the congregations on the former occasions have averaged 250. The usual lectures, in English, on Sunday and Thursday evenings, have been continued. One of the latter, usually the first in the month, has been devoted to giving Missionary intelligence, and otherwise interesting those committed to my care, in the progress of the Gospel over the earth.

Cases, like some which occurred in the Corinthian Church, have saddened the Missionary's heart, but with so much less than Apostolic gifts and graces, he could not anticipate more purity amongst the fruits of his poor labors.

No case of decided conversion amongst the heathen population has been known, but the hold of the Greegree system upon the popular mind is sensibly weakening, while visitors have often remarked upon the ordinary conduct of our Sabbath congregations, and the general improvement in the character of the people. One of the oldest headmen, some days ago, after the Missionary had concluded an address on the judgment, said to him, with much feeling, "Payue, you think your preaching has no effect upon us. You are mistaken. It has had its influence *on me*. Before you came I was a very revengeful and reckless man. I am not so now." The "strong man" armed, has long possessed his palaces in peace, but a "*stronger* than he," has come now, and who can doubt the issue?

GREBO STUDIES, &c.

Amidst discouragements in this department of labor, it has been steadily prosecuted. Uncertainty, however, in regard to getting my translations printed, has caused me to devote less time to these, and more to writing sermons, and to other exercises tending to perfect my knowledge of the language. And it is with unspeakable gratitude that I announce that my tongue is loosened, and that without an interpreter, I can and do, every week, preach to the Greboes the glorious Gospel.

RIVER CAVALLA SCHOOL.

This being only three miles distant from Cavalla, and therefore easily superintended by Missionaries residing here, it was not supposed that the

instructions of the Committee required its suspension. A small number of scholars, therefore, have been still retained there under the care of the native teacher, Francis Allison. The Missionary has visited and preached in the native town, near the Mission house, about once in two weeks.

ROCKBOOKAH AND TABOO STATIONS,

Have, according to instructions, been suspended, a native Christian only being left at each, to take care of Mission property. But though suspended, they are not abandoned. They are a part of "the Heathen" which "shall be given to Christ for an inheritance;" and I look forward with confidence to the time when, with the instruments soon to be raised up, they shall be more than ever efficiently occupied.

FISHTOWN STATION.

This has been visited four times during the year, and on each occasion religious services were held and the Lord's Supper administered. April 19th, Ellen May was baptized, and on November 9th, John S. Stone was admitted to the same ordinance. Both of them have been members of the boarding school. It is added, with regret, that the improper conduct of the former made it necessary for the Missionary to withhold from her the Lord's Supper, on his last visit to the station.

The communicants at the station in good standing are as follows:—George A. Perkins, Samuel Boyd, Caroline Boyd, Benj'n Howard; Minta Cummings, Garretson Gibson, (Colonists;) Thomas Chandler, John S. Stone—Total 8.

MOUNT VAUGHAN STATION.

The Missionary has officiated in the colony (alternately at Mt. Vaughan and Latrobe) forty-two times. The congregations on these occasions have usually been good. The Lord's Supper has been administered about once in six weeks; two communicants have been suspended; one adult baptized, and shortly afterwards departed this life in the Lord.

Eight infant baptisms have been performed in the colony, and one native at Cavalla.

In the Sabbath schools at Mt. Vaughan and Latrobe, more than one hundred children and adults have received, on every Sunday, religious instruction.

Mr. Gibson has continued to officiate, (as lay-reader,) at the former place, on every Sabbath, to good congregations.

Mrs. Thomson's day school for Colonist girls, has had an average attendance of more than fifty.

In this connection I desire to record my thankfulness to God and to the Foreign Committee, for the authority given the Mission by the latter, to open a High School at Mt. Vaughan, for the preparation of Colonist teachers and Missionaries. This important enterprise is to commence with the beginning of the coming new year. God grant his richest blessing upon it! While referring to the High School, I beg leave to recall the attention of the Committee, (provided no action has already been had on the subject,) to a suggestion made in a former communication. I allude to making some provision for the maintenance and education of one or more at a time, of such members of the High School as the Mission shall recommend, at some suitable institution in the United States. I have already stated the reasons

which I think make such provision necessary. It remains with the Committee and the friends of the Mission to decide, whether or not it shall be done. Among the latter, I cannot doubt, that there are many who will be glad to enlist in the work of contributing to scholarships for the preparation of Colonist teachers and Missionaries for the African Mission. Hundreds of scholarships have been cheerfully raised already for educating natives, under the impression that these were to make known the Gospel through their country. Will not the same motives prompt efforts and contributions for raising up a much more efficient instrumentality for accomplishing the same blessed object? I am persuaded that it is only necessary to bring this subject before the friends of Missions, in a proper manner, to insure a ready and hearty response.

With lively hope for the Mission—a vine of God's own planting—and fervent gratitude to Him who hath preserved it through a year of peculiar trial, this is respectfully submitted.

J. PAYNE.

[K.]

LETTERS,

ADDRESSED TO THE FOREIGN COMMITTEE, BY THE MISSIONARY BISHOP AT
CONSTANTINOPLE, AND SUBMITTED TO THE BOARD OF MISSIONS, 1849.

The Rev. P. P. Irving, Sec. and Gen. Agent, &c., &c. :

CONSTANTINOPLE, *Sept. 14, 1848.*

REV. AND DEAR SIR—

I send you, enclosed in this, another instalment of my report for the three months, ending Aug. 1st.

I have received, since my last of Aug. 23d, the Journal of the Proceedings of the Board of Missions. Although the Report of the Special Committee on the Foreign Committee's Report, is much less harsh than some of the newspaper notices had led me to expect, and contains little towards myself to which I can object, it is still plain that they take a view adverse to the propositions which I made to the Board, and, therefore, that those propositions failed entirely of notice from the Board. I regret this on many accounts; but I am not disposed to complain. I shall always submit to their directions, while I remain under their authority, with unfeigned respect, and with a deep feeling of gratitude for their past kindness. But I am led to consider whether the decision of the Board, conjoined with other things, does not place me in a position which demands a review of my whole connection with this Mission. I shall give to the subject the serious and prayerful thought which it deserves, and hope to be able to state my views in my next. I cannot, however, refrain from saying, that, up to the present time, my meditations have led me, more and more, to the conviction that a great, and, to me, important change is necessary; and while I naturally shrink from the contemplation of what is painful to me, I cannot but pray that I may be enabled to make any sacrifice which would promise to bring peace to the Church and harmony to the administration of our Foreign Missions. If I am in the way of this, though ever so unwillingly, I cannot hesitate to say of myself, as I would in like case say of another, that I ought to remove out of the way. I only at present beg the Committee to believe, that the feelings which have been attributed to me in making my report to the Board, have no place in my bosom; that I do not accuse them of hostility to this Mission in the change which they have made in our financial system; nor did I wish so to be understood, that while I did think that a deeper interest in this Mission would have prevented a change which must be so prejudicial to it, and while I did imagine that there *might be* hostility in the movement, I felt how highly improper would be such an imputation without clear proof, and, therefore, endeavored to avoid it in my report. If it seems to appear, it is only in appearance. I thought that I guarded against it. I waited for time to develope the truth; and I now say, without hesitation, that after the assurances which I have had since the meeting of the Board, both by correspondence and documentary evidence, I have no doubt that the Committee were free from hostile intent in the

change which they made in our fiscal arrangements; and while I still believe, that with a deeper feeling of attachment to this Mission, (supposing them also to have had a knowledge of the certain effects of that change upon this Mission,) they would have hesitated longer in making it, if they would not have entirely abandoned the thought of it; I believe, also, that they acted for what they thought to be the best interests of the whole cause committed to their hands, and that they will hereafter so act.

With this feeling in my heart, you will see, and, I hope, will cordially believe, that in the communication which I am about to make to you, I am actuated by no unkind suspicions towards the Committee, but am solely desirous to act in such a way as will bring the greatest glory to God, and the greatest success to the whole work of our Foreign Missions.

I now close, reserving all further developement of my views to my next; and I beg that if there is any unpleasant feeling towards me in the minds of the Committee, they will banish it for the sake of that cause which we all have at heart; and that they will hear me with that true candor and Christian charity which can alone ensure a calm and unbiassed judgment.

Yours, reverend and dear sir, very sincerely,

HORATIO SOUTHGATE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 18th Sept., 1848.

The Rev. P. P. Irving, Sec. and Gen. Agent, &c., &c.:

REV. AND DEAR SIR—

My letter of the 14th will have prepared you for the communication I am now about to make.

I intend to review briefly, but very plainly and frankly, my connection with this Mission, and the position in which I am placed. In doing this, I beg to forestall any thought of unkindly feeling towards the Committee, that might arise in their minds at hearing of my intention. My object is not strife, but friendly and fraternal conference. I beg you to take me in this sense at the outset, and I am sure you will find nothing in me at the end that will require a different interpretation.

I have first to speak of the position in which I am placed by the late decision of the Board. I had requested that the Mission be separated from the Foreign Committee and attached directly to the Board. The Special Committee on your report did not recommend this, but, on the contrary, advised that *no* change be made in our organization. I did not regard my proposition as an advantageous one to the Mission, but only as the best that I could devise. The want of a body at home to represent, defend and promote the interests of the Mission abroad, I felt would be a very great disadvantage—such as no Foreign Mission, within my knowledge, whether of our own or any other Church, has ever encountered. But I proposed to accept this disadvantage, in acting without a Committee, for the sake of terminating existing difficulties. The proposition was rejected. I do not intend to make it again. It is too unfavorable to the Mission to be pressed a second time; and, besides, my mind is drawn to the conviction, that unless this Mission can have that home agency which is generally deemed necessary for the successful prosecution of Foreign Missions, it is vain to

hope from it permanent and increasing usefulness. It will do good, I have no doubt, but at the sacrifice of harmony in the Church, and with most formidable obstacles in the way of its attaining its full measure of success. I cannot feel that I am called to act under such great disadvantages, or that this Mission alone can bear to be deprived of the ordinary conditions of usefulness.

Another proposition was made at the last Triennial Meeting of the Board, which also failed of receiving the approbation of the Church. It was to give this Mission a separate Committee and Secretary. This, at the time, would have had my concurrence. But the more I have since thought of it, the less I have been pleased with it. It would have been disadvantageous in many respects, as I have intimated in my last Annual Report to the Board. But its rejection by the Church renders it unnecessary to discuss it. It will never, in all probability, be urged again by me; and I doubt, here as in the other case, whether any arrangement should be accepted for this Mission, which does not combine those peculiar and necessary advantages which are found in a Committee ready ever to defend the interests of the Mission, to promote its growth, to recommend it to the Church, and to second its efforts both at home and abroad. A special separate Committee might accomplish this, but it would be at the risk of dividing the Church, to which such a distinct organization would tend; it would be by taking for this Mission a party position, to which I have never assented, and which I can never assume; it would be at an increased expense for home agency, while the present is already complained of. For these reasons, I cannot think of such a measure further.

There remains to inquire, whether any other expedient might be adopted. I know of none which is without great and serious objections. It has been proposed, that this Mission should be represented in the Foreign Committee; that is, that the Committee should be so far changed, as to admit some friends of this Mission in the place of as many members of the present Committee, who would, of course, retire. I do not, I confess, like this proposal. It would endanger the peace of the Church to attempt it; it would destroy the harmony of the Foreign Committee, if effected; it would thus injure our other Missions; and it would do no good to mine, unless the new members admitted were a majority of the Committee, which it is useless, I think, to hope for.

The Church has expressed its approbation of the manner in which the present Committee have conducted her other Missions, and I cordially think they deserve it. They have given much time, much labor and much zeal to the promotion of those Missions, with no other reward than a good conscience, and the hopes of the future. Any attempt to make a change would be attended, I fear, with consequences disastrous to our other Missions, and to the peace of the Church. I can have no agency in producing such an effect. I would not promote my Mission at the expense of others, much less at the expense of the whole Church.

I see no way, then, but to consider that our Missionary organization is settled, as the Board also has virtually declared. I see no hope that the Foreign Committee will be any other than it is, nor any just reason to attempt that it should be. I take it as it is,—a settled thing, and *all that I have yet to say will be based on this presumption.*

I have shown that all our attempts to bring about a change have failed; and I consider the Mission, in consequence, as having reverted to the Foreign Committee. There can be no change made to remove it thence,

which would not, in my opinion, be an evil. I doubt the expediency of all such changes. They but change the evil: they endanger the peace of the Church; they must excite, if effected, new hopes for the Mission, which would not be realized, because it would have new obstacles, equal, perhaps, in magnitude to the old ones.

You must bear with me if I speak of "old obstacles" and "evil" as existing in the connection of this Mission with the Foreign Committee. I allude only to the fact, that it has not the happiness of their approbation. Beyond that, I can conceive of no obstacle or evil in such connection, and most heartily do I wish that this single one did not exist. From what sorrow of heart would it relieve me; from what fear for a work which is dearer to me than all things earthly; from what burdened apprehensions for the future, if I could but know that it would go on hereafter with the same cordial approval from them that our other Missions enjoy, and with the same earnest and enlightened efforts in its behalf.

How deeply this feeling rests on my heart may be inferred from the fact, that I consider the Mission *as finally settled under their direction*. I shall make no farther effort, nor encourage any to remove it thence, for such I believe to be the will of the Church, and such is my own judgment, based upon the greater disadvantages of any possible change. *I take it as a "fixed fact," that the Mission is under the Foreign Committee as it is, and that it must so abide*. If it is to go on, it must be with their approval. If it is to succeed, it must be with their co-operation. If it is to be governed, it must be under their direction. I shall not refuse to acknowledge a position into which circumstances and the judgment of the Church have thrown me. I shall speak of it honestly and openly, as I hold it to be.

I see, then, no hope for the permanent success in this Mission; no prospect of calming the mind of the Church concerning it; no possibility of united and harmonious action in its behalf, without its having the cordial, hearty and continued approval of the Foreign Committee. My own opinion is fixed firmly on this point. The work is their's, the direction is their's, the rule of conduct is their's, the responsibility is their's. I can only be the agent in carrying out plans approved by them, as the body to which the Church has committed the primary guidance of the work. Thus will all discord cease; thus will everything move on harmoniously; thus will all differences come to a settlement, in the Church's agents governing the Church's work. I have this opinion based on the fact, that the Mission is under their direction. If under their direction it must have their approval, or it cannot go on.

Thus far my way seems clear. But when it comes to the personal question of my own duty, I am not so certain of my path. There are many contending suggestions. Whether I shall choose this or that, I wot not. I will speak as frankly and openly on this point as I have spoken hitherto.

One thing is plain, and on that my resolution is, I presume, irrevocably fixed. I cannot remain in this Mission without the cordial co-operation of the Foreign Committee, they being finally recognized as its directors. I cannot be a party in such strifes as we have had the last six years. I cannot consent that this Mission shall be any longer a bone of contention in the Church, or, if it is to be, I can no longer have a part in it. To rescue it from this sad condition, it must have, if my positions are true, the approbation of the Foreign Committee. It must be taken up by them. It must be prosecuted by them as our other Missions are. Then, and then only, there will be peace.

Now, for so happy an issue, I am ready to make any sacrifice that may be required of me. For the Church's peace I will count it no sacrifice. I am ready to leave this Mission if the Foreign Committee and I cannot agree in it. As they are to have the prosecution of it, they must have agents in whom they can confide as men who will carry out their views. Perhaps I am not such. I have differed from them on matters of principle. Perhaps it would be impossible to reconcile such differences so as to allow of our hearty co-operation. Perhaps they could be removed or softened into a mere shade by our conferring together, if we could come to such conferences. It seems to me unsafe to go on without some mutual understanding, which we cannot attain by correspondence. On this account, I think it best for me to visit the United States. If, after free and open conference, our views do not agree so that they can commend the Mission cordially to the Church, and lay themselves out for its support as they do for the other Missions of the Church, I will retire from a work, the condition of whose existence must be perpetual war in our beloved Zion.

If, however, the Foreign Committee do not desire conference, but think that the question is already settled, and that there is *no* hope of their acting with me as they co-operate with my Rt. Rev. Brother in China, I am willing to consider my retirement as final, from the moment of my receiving your answer.

This is all that I can say conclusively. I propose, therefore, that I visit America in the spring. If you answer this letter according to the last suggestion, I shall return with the expectation of never resuming labor in this country. If you answer it according to the former, I shall return for the purpose of conference, and my resumption of labor here will depend on the issue of our conferences.

I see no occasion to wait for any action of the Board, as, *on the Board's own decision*, I am determined not to continue in this work without the co-operation of the Committee, and whether we can co-operate, is a question entirely between ourselves. Perhaps we can settle it before the meeting of the Board, if the Committee desire conference. At all events, whether I retire now, or if our conferences should end in that result, I have no complaint to make of the Foreign Committee. Believing that the Mission is under their direction, and that, therefore, they have a right to have men with whom they can agree, I will not only forbear all complaint if I do not prove to be such, but I will, if need be, defend their right by my voice and my vote in the meetings of the Board. My duty is to allow this Mission to come into harmony with them, *as the body on whom the Church has finally settled down as its recognized directors in her behalf*, and I will do all in my power to bring about that harmony without noise or tumult. This, I imagine, will be done by my quietly retiring, or by my coming into co-operating union with the Committee. I will support either issue, as it may be concluded upon by the Committee and myself.

This view requires of me sacrifice, or rather an entire abnegation of self. I have only doubted whether I ought not to retire at once, satisfied that no happy union can be effected after all our differences, and doubting greatly whether our respective views of the line of policy to be pursued in this country, do not differ so widely as to forbid the hope of a harmony as perfect as is desirable. I have thought that I might, by remaining at home, aid the Committee greatly in obtaining funds and increasing the interest in the Mission, while they would have the conduct of it abroad. This supposes that they would take it up vigorously, and prosecute it as a favored

work, under the approbation of the Church. My impression is, that the Church would not wish it to decline, and I am sure that no one can look upon Turkey, with a well-informed mind, at the present moment, and not see that it presents a field unsurpassed in interest and encouragement. It is this, in part, which leads me to my present views. I have no hope of the work being extended here to the degree that is needful, without the Church being united in it. Our present divisions ruin the prospect of large funds and vigorous action. I have, therefore, thought that if the Committee will undertake the work, select and send forth men and govern it as they judge to be best, I will gladly remain at home as its agent there, and make it my business to inform the Church thoroughly concerning it, and to procure an uninterrupted accession of means. This would be equally satisfactory to me. Indeed, I care little what department of effort I have, so that I may see the work prosecuted with the vigor and the extension that it demands. I should do this, of course, with the sanction of the Foreign Committee, while it should be distinctly understood that they have the whole conduct of the work abroad, and that their plans are approved by the Church. I suppose there can be no reason to doubt that in this way we could keep up and carry on a large and important Mission in Turkey, while there would be no danger of any conflicting views between the Foreign Committee and myself, the departments of our labors being so distinct. What I fear is, (you will allow me to speak with perfect frankness,) that if I am subordinated to them here in the field, there may arise clashing opinions which would disturb our harmony. This I wish by all means to avoid. If the Committee think that by my retiring from labor here and entering upon a permanent agency at home, the Mission may be conducted advantageously and on an ample scale, I will cheerfully adopt that mode. What I wish is, first of all, harmony; and, secondly, a strong and adequate Mission.

These various propositions need not, I suppose, be discussed now in writing. What I particularly desire is to show the necessity of my going home in the spring, whatever may be the arrangement made.

There are other reasons for it which are of force, even if I continue to labor here.

First. I wish to see and examine some of our best institutions of learning and systems of instruction, and this both for our own benefit in this department, and for the better aiding and guiding native institutions that are springing up.

Secondly. I wish to procure necessary apparatus, text-books, &c., for the prosecution of our labors in education, and this both for ourselves and for native schools. I have frequent applications for aid in this way.

Thirdly. My health has been somewhat impaired for the last two years by nervous affection in the head. It has been improved considerably by my removal from the city. But the evil still continues in some degree, and I fear a chronic disorder may follow if it is not attended to. I have the opinion of physicians, that a temporary change of climate and a sea-voyage will effectually remove it.

Fourthly. I desire to lay before the Church the importance of education in this country, and to enlarge, by additional contributions, our means for the purpose. It may be desirable to erect buildings, if we are going into the work systematically. I am now paying more than \$400 a year rent. This would be saved; besides, we should have buildings suited for the purpose, and more perfect freedom in carrying out our plans on premises of

our own. This object would, I think, awaken special interest, and funds expressly for this purpose would be needed. The effort might be extended to England, if necessary, where, I have reason to believe, the Mission is regarded by many with great interest.

This is all that I have to say—all that I can say at present. I have written this letter with one solitary principle guiding me—the good of the Mission consistently with the peace of the Church. I foresee that it will excite some animadversions, if published, (and this is at your option,) but I think all must see that the ruling motive is a good one, and that the end is most desirable. Henceforth there can be no controversy between the Foreign Committee and myself, for differences must end (if not reconciled) in my retirement, as disagreeing with the body to which the Church has committed, *final y* committed, as I believe, the direction of the work. If I could fully know the views of the Committee, and the impress which they wish to give to the Mission, I could easily decide on my own duty. I shall not be expected to sacrifice principle: but I have a strong hope, mixed with all my doubts, that if I could have full and free conference with them, our differences would not appear so great as have been imagined. For this purpose, a visit to the United States is necessary, and I, therefore, conclude with this proposition. I will write you again, (if possible, by this post,) to signify the arrangements which seem to me necessary in case of such a visit, and beg to remain, in the mean time,

Yours, very sincerely,

HORATIO SOUTHGATE,

Miss. Bishop, &c., &c.

P. S.—As much will depend upon your answer, I shall feel deeply obliged by as early a communication as you can make convenient. H. S.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 23, 1848.

The Rev. P. P. Irving, Sec. and Gen. Agent, &c. &c.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—

In my last, of Sept. 18th, I informed you of the extremity to which I was reduced for want of funds. I foresaw that something like this must be the result of the new financial system, but I did not apprehend so serious an evil as to be obliged to sell furniture out of my house. This experience, combined with all the former experience of this year, has satisfied me of the impracticability of sustaining a Mission on any other plan than that which we pursued so happily for eight years. I cannot undertake to carry on a work of so great uncertainty and risk as a Mission in a foreign land, with regular expenditures and irregular receipts. I have, since my last, been compelled to abandon almost entirely my educational efforts, because I have nothing wherewith to feed and clothe my pupils. I am compelled to violate my promise to the merchant in Mossoul who pays Kas Michael, and who will not continue to pay him unless my own payments are regular,—so that that branch of the Mission is also in danger. I am compelled to abstain almost entirely from going among native Christians, because the money which is necessary for traversing this city and vicinity, in caïques and on horses, I cannot afford.

These are but a few specimens of the *more recent* embarrassments to which the Mission is subjected. I think the Committee must see, without any reflections of my own, that it will be impossible to sustain it permanently in this manner. My intention had been to leave the subject for discussion on my arrival in America. But my experience of late, in addition to that of the first nine months of the year, has led me to the conviction that I ought at once to say to the Committee that I cannot undertake to conduct the Mission on the new system beyond the time of my proposed departure for America. I have come fully to the conclusion that I cannot attempt to carry on a Mission on the present system, and, therefore, no result of conference with the Committee could be one by which I could abide, unless it involved a return to the old plan, or something equivalent. I must therefore say to the Committee, that unless they are willing to revert to that system, all the other topics of discussion, noticed in my last, are precluded. It would be unnecessary to consider differences of opinion on those subjects, if we are not agreed on this financial question. I should, therefore, in case of the Committee's now saying that their change of system is permanent and not to be revoked, retire from this Mission, on my departure, with the expectation of not returning to it. This would make an important difference in my preparations for departure. It would settle the question as to taking my family, as to disposing of my furniture, and as to the arrangements concerning the Mission. I am, therefore, the more desirous to have the judgment of the Committee at an early date, on the point in question, viz., whether their change of system is final and in no case to be departed from.

I have seriously considered whether I should be justified in referring to the Committee alone, a question on which the fate of the Mission, so far as I am concerned, must hang. I have thought that it might be expected of me to carry a matter of this high importance up to the Board. Though the Board has approved the act of the Committee in making the change, it might not be disposed to confirm that approval when it saw that the consequence must be the destruction of the Mission, or, at least, my own retirement from it. There might, therefore, be a propriety in not regarding the decision of the Committee as final until it was ratified by the Board. On this point I can only say, at present, that I must so far regard the Committee's decision as final, as that it may determine the nature of my own arrangements for leaving. If that decision should be unfavorable, and the Board should afterwards reverse it, I would gladly return to this country, provided, upon the other subjects of our conference, the Committee and myself should come to be of one mind. But I must here say, that having adopted the conclusion not to attempt to carry on the Mission excepting in harmony with the Foreign Committee, I could not advocate a decision by the Board in favor of the restoration of the old financial system, unless the Committee could be brought to accede to it; for such a change, without their concurrence, would only lead to embarrassments in practice, and to renewed differences between them and me. Such differences, (believing, as I do, that the Mission is finally placed under their direction,) I deem it my duty to avoid. I, therefore, should, in no case, appeal from their decision.

I trust I have been able to make my position clear. I wish to obtain from the Committee a decision respecting the permanency of the new financial arrangement. If permanent, I must decline to carry the Mission be-

yond the time of my departure for America, and I leave it then with the expectation of leaving it altogether. If not permanent, I still propose to go to America for the objects specified in my last communication. The Committee's answer to this letter will enable me to decide as to the nature of my arrangements on my departure; and I send it by way of England, in hope that it may reach you about the same time with my communication of the 18th of Sept., which went by way of Havre. The present letter, indeed, may possibly arrive first, in which case a decision on the point herein embraced may be reached, if the Committee judge best, without waiting for the other letter, which is on an entirely different subject.

I am, Rev. and dear Sir, very faithfully yours,

HORATIO SOUTHGATE.

[Aa.]

APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. J. Abercrombie.....	Madison.....	Wisconsin.....	October 1, 1848
" G. R. Bartlett.....	Green Lake.....	do.....	do.
" W. M. Burton.....	Tecumseh, &c....	Michigan.....	June 15, 1848
" Amos Cleaver.....	Brandon.....	Mississippi.....	October 1, 1848
" T. A. Cook.....	Talladega.....	Alabama.....	—
" L. W. Davis.....	Sheboygan.....	Wisconsin.....	April 1, 1849
" Edward Fontaine.....	Canton.....	Mississippi.....	October 1, 1848
" F. Gardiner.....	Bath.....	Maine.....	January 1, 1849
" J. D. Gibson.....	Cass & Floyd cos.	Georgia.....	May 1, 1849
" W. H. Good.....	Greenville.....	Tennessee.....	Dec. 1, 1848
" J. S. Greene.....	Mississippi City..	Mississippi.....	October 1, 1848
" G. Hall.....	Lewes.....	Delaware.....	do.
" W. F. Johnson.....	Jackson.....	Mississippi.....	do.
" J. S. Large.....	Fort Wayne.....	Indiana.....	Nov. 1, 1848
" W. C. Leach.....	Fort Madison.....	Iowa.....	October 1, 1848
" A. Louderback.....	Davenport.....	Iowa.....	April 1, 1849
" J. W. McCullough, D. D.	Jackson.....	Tennessee.....	Ap. to Oct. 1849
" H. Mc Vickar.....	Marianna.....	Florida.....	Nov. 12, 1848
" Joel Ramsdale.....	New Albany.....	Indiana.....	October 21, 1848
" W. P. Saunders.....	Monticello.....	Pennsylvania.....	Dec. 20, 1848
" T. S. Savage.....	Livingston.....	Alabama.....	October 1, 1848
" J. B. T. Smith.....	Florence, &c.....	do.....	August 1, 1848
" W. M. Steel.....	Tipton, &c.....	Tennessee.....	October 1, 1848
" J. Swart.....	Jacksonville.....	Florida.....	Dec. 1, 1848
" G. Unonius.....	Manitowoc.....	Wisconsin.....	October 1, 1848
" J. L. H. Ver Mehr.....	San Francisco.....	California.....	Nov. 1, 1848
" J. M. Waite.....	Wooster.....	Ohio.....	January 1, 1849
" W. H. Woodward.....	Pontiac.....	Michigan.....	June 15, 1848
" B. Wright.....	St. Augustine.....	Florida.....	October 28, 1848

RESIGNATIONS.

Rev. W. Burton.....	Somerville.....	Tennessee.....	October 1, 1848
" N. W. Camp, D. D.....	Yazoo.....	Mississippi.....	May 1, 1849
" A. D. Cole.....	Kalamazoo.....	Michigan.....	October 1, 1848
" E. Fontaine.....	Aberdeen.....	Mississippi.....	July 1, 1848
" Z. H. Goldsmith.....	Davenport.....	Iowa.....	April 1, 1849
" E. A. Greenleaf.....	Stillwater.....	Wisconsin.....	Sept 1, 1848
" F. H. L. Laird.....	New Albany.....	Indiana.....	August 1, 1848
" H. McVickar.....	Marianna.....	Pennsylvania.....	April 9, 1849
" S. Marks.....	Racine.....	Wisconsin.....	April 1, 1849
" G. G. Moore.....	Covington, &c.....	Kentucky.....	April 9, 1849
" W. Presbury.....	Claiborne co.....	Mississippi.....	Dec. 1, 1848
" W. P. Saunders.....	Little Rock.....	Arkansas.....	Nov. 10, 1848
" J. B. Smith.....	Seaford.....	Delaware.....	August 1, 1848
" T. L. Smith.....	Cass & Floyd co.	Georgia.....	October 1, 1848
" G. Unonius.....	Manitowoc.....	Wisconsin.....	April 1, 1849

[Ab.]

MISSIONARIES, &c., NOW IN THE FIELD.

MAINE.

The Rt. Rev. GEORGE BURGESS, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese.

Bath.....Rev. F. Gardiner.

Brunswick.....Rev. T. F. Fales.

Itinerant.....Rev. S. Durborow.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Rt. Rev. CARLTON CHASE, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese.

Concord.....Rev. N. E. Marble.

Manchester.....Rev. J. Kelly.

DELAWARE.

Rt. Rev. ALFRED LEE, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese.

Lewes, &c.....Rev. George Hall.

Milford, Cedar Creek, &c.....Rev. J. L. McKim.

GEORGIA.

Rt. Rev. STEPHEN ELLIOTT, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese.

Atalanta, &c.....Rev. J. J. Hunt.

Cass and Floyd Counties.....Rev. J. D. Gibson.

Griffin, &c.....Rev. Richard Johnson.

St. Mary's.....Rev. W. D. Harlow.

FLORIDA.

Jacksonville.....Rev. Isaac Swart.

Key West.....Rev. C. C. Adams.

Monticello.....Rev. W. P. Saunders.

St. Augustine.....Rev. B. Wright.

ALABAMA.

Rt. Rev. N. H. COBBS, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese.

Carlowville.....Rev. F. B. Lee.

Jacksonville.....Rev. D. D. Flower.

Livingston.....Rev. T. S. Savage, M. D.

Marion.....Rev. W. A. Stickney.

Talladega.....T. A. Cook.

Tuscumbia and Florence.....Rev. J. B. T. Smith.

MISSISSIPPI.

Brandon.....Rev. Amos Cleaver.

Canton.....Rev. Edward Fontaine.

Jackson.....Rev. W. F. Johnson.

Kirkwood.....Rev. E. H. Downing.

Mississippi City.....Rev. J. S. Greene.

LOUISIANA.

Rt. Rev. L. POLK, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese.	
East Baton Rouge.....	Rev. J. Burke.
Franklin.....	Rev. S. G. Litton.
Monroe.....	Rev. C. S. Hedges.

TENNESSEE.

Rt. Rev. J. H. OTEY, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese.	
Greenville.....	Rev. W. H. Good.
Jackson.....	Rev. J. W. McCullough, D. D.
Bolivar.....	Rev. Louis Jansen.
Tipton, &c.....	Rev. W. M. Steel.

KENTUCKY.

Rt. Rev. B. B. SMITH, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese.	
Danville.....	Rev. M. F. Maury.
Frankfort.....	Rev. J. N. Norton.
Hickman, Fulton Co.....	Rev. N. N. Cowgill.
Hopkinsville.....	Rev. G. Beckett.
Smithland, &c.....	Rev. C. Dow.

OHIO.

Rt. Rev. C. P. McILVAINE, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese.	
Centreville.....	Rev. A. Edwards.
Dresden and Madison.....	Rev. A. T. McMurphy.
Pomeroy.....	Rev. T. B. Dooley.
Wooster.....	Rev. J. M. Waite.

INDIANA.

Rt. Rev. J. KEMPER, D. D., Missionary Bishop.	
Evansville.....	Rev. C. A. Foster.
Ft. Wayne.....	Rev. J. S. Large.
La Porte.....	Rev. S. W. Manney.
Madison.....	Rev. R. B. Claxton.
Mishawaka.....	Rev. B. Halsted.
New-Albany.....	Rev. J. Ramsdale.
Richmond.....	Rev. G. Fiske.
Terre Haute.....	Rev. R. B. Croes.
Itinerant.....	Rev. W. Vaux.

ILLINOIS.

Rt. Rev. P. CHASE, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese.	
Alton.....	Rev. S. Y. McMasters.
Chester and Itinerancy.....	Rev. W. Mitchell.
Collinsville.....	Rev. J. L. Darrow, M. D.
Dixon, &c.....	Rev. A. J. Warner.
Joliet and Lockport.....	Rev. D. E. Brown.
Kickapoo.....	Rev. R. Radley.
Little Fort.....	Rev. W. Allanson.
Ottawa.....	Rev. C. V. Kelly.
Mendon and Chili.....	Rev. J. Sellwood.
Robin's Nest.....	Rev. Samuel Chase.
Itinerant.....	Rev. Dudley Chase.

MICHIGAN.

Rt. Rev. S. A. McCoskry, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese.	
Adrian.....	Rev. R. S. Adams.
Detroit.....	Rev. W. Munroe.
Eaton County.....	Rev. Luman Foote.
Flint.....	Rev. C. Reighley.
Homer.....	Rev. D. Barker.
Jonesville and Hillsdale.....	Rev. R. S. Elder.
Livingston County.....	Rev. A. S. Hollister.
Niles.....	Rev. G. B. Engle.
Pontiac.....	Rev. W. H. Woodward.
Tecumseh.....	Rev. W. M. Burton.
Trenton.....	Rev. R. Bury.
Ypsilanti.....	Rev. J. A. Wilson.
Itinerant.....	Rev. P. Smith.

WISCONSIN.

Rt. Rev. J. KEMPER, D. D., Missionary Bishop.	
Beloit.....	Rev. S. C. Millett.
Delavan.....	Rev. S. McHugh.
Fort Washington.....	Rev. S. K. Miller.
Green Lake.....	Rev. G. R. Bartlett.
Janesville.....	Rev. Thomas J. Ruger.
Mineral Point.....	Rev. E. Williams.
Watertown, &c.....	Rev. M. Hoyt.
Waukesha.....	Rev. James Abercrombie.

IOWA.

Rt. Rev. J. KEMPER, D. D., Missionary Bishop.	
Bloomington.....	Rev. F. C. Leach.
Burlington.....	Rev. J. Batchelder.
Davenport.....	Rev. Z. H. Goldsmith.
Dubuque.....	Rev. J. De Pui.

MISSOURI.

Rt. Rev. C. S. HAWKS, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese.	
Boonville.....	Rev. A. D. Corbyn.
Fayette.....	Rev. J. W. Dunn.
Jefferson City.....	Rev. James Stephenson.
Lexington.....	Rev. J. A. Harrison.
Marion County.....	Rev. W. B. Corbyn.

ARKANSAS.

Rt. Rev. G. W. FREEMAN, D. D., Missionary Bishop.	
Fayetteville.....	Rev. W. B. Stout.
Fort Smith, &c.....	Rev. C. C. Townsend.

TEXAS.

Rt. Rev. G. W. FREEMAN, D. D., Missionary Bishop.	
Brazoria.....	Rev. J. Freeman Young.
Independence, &c.....	Rev. H. N. Pierce.
Matagorda.....	Rev. C. S. Ives.
San Augustin, &c.....	Rev. H. Sansom.

CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco.....	Rev. J. L. H. Ver Mehr.
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INDIAN MISSIONS WITHIN THE DIOCESES.

Rt. Rev. J. KEMPER, D. D., Missionary Bishop.	
Oneida Mission,	{ Rev. F. R. Haff,
Duck Creek, Wis....	{ 1 Interpreter, and 1 Teacher.

[Ac.]

TABLE showing the Parishes that have contributed to Domestic and Foreign Missions, during the year ending 15th June, 1849.

	Domestic.	Foreign.		Domestic.	Foreign.
MAINE—			MASSACHUSETTS—continued.		
Augusta, St. Mark's.....	25 00		Pittsfield, St. Stephen's.....	30 00	100 00
Bangor, St. John's.....	16 27		Roxbury, St. James's.....	18 00	129 15
Brunswick, St. Paul's.....	13 00		Salem, St. Peter's.....		154 39
Gardiner, Christ Ch.....	101 00	202 00	South Boston, St. Matthew's.....		3 00
Milford, St. James's.....	10 00		Springfield, Christ Ch.....		40 00
Old Town, St. James's.....	2 50		Taunton, St. Thomas's.....	61 65	57 41
Portland, St. Stephen's.....	26 00	82 00	Wilkinsonville, St. John's.....	29 00	8 00
Saco, Trinity.....	5 00	3 00	Worcester, All Saints.....		23 50
	198 77	287 00	Miscellaneous.....		23 00
New-HAMPSHIRE—				1472 94	2317 76
Claremont, Trinity.....	17 00		RHODE ISLAND—		
“ Union.....	5 00		Bristol, St. Michael's.....	58 34	162 33
Concord, St. Paul's.....	15 30	12 00	Johnston, St. Peter's.....	20 00	
Dover, St. Thomas's.....	30 00		Lonsdale, Christ.....	2 50	2 50
Hopkinton, St. Andrew's.....	6 28		Newport, Trinity.....	29 00	65 00
Portsmouth, St. John's.....	97 16	70 00	“ Zion Ch.....	25 00	
	170 74	82 00	Pawtucket, St. Paul's.....		68 50
VERMONT—			Portsmouth, St. Mary's.....		5 00
Arlington, St. James's.....	25 43	16 21	“ St. Paul's.....	5 65	4 35
Bellows Falls, Immanuel.....	12 00		Providence, Christ Ch.....		4 61
Bethel, Christ Ch.....		14 00	“ Grace Ch.....	133 95	254 77
Brandon, St. Thomas's.....	11 00	12 00	“ St. John's.....	201 81	1657 96
Burlington, St. Paul's.....	35 00	55 45	“ St. Stephen's.....		10 00
East Berkshire, Calvary.....		7 00	Annual meeting of the Board } of Missions.....	30 25	150 25
East Poultney, St. John's.....	10 50	5 00	Rockville, St. Peter's.....	9 00	19 65
Enosburg, Christ.....	7 00	4 50	Simmons ville.....		1 00
Fairfax, Christ.....	3 28		Warren, St. Mark's.....	17 82	30 03
Guilford, Christ.....	14 00	4 00	Westerly, Christ.....	50 00	50 00
Manchester, Zion.....	10 00	10 00	Wickford, St. Paul's.....	5 10	5 00
Middlebury, St. Stephen's.....	10 00	13 00	Woonsocket, St. James's.....	14 00	22 81
Montgomery, Union.....		4 00		666 17	2533 76
Rutland, Trinity.....	10 00		CONNECTICUT—		
St. Alban's, Union.....	20 00		Bantam Falls, St. Paul's.....	3 50	2 00
Shelburne, Trinity.....		2 00	Bethel, St. Thomas's.....	5 00	
Sheldon, Grace Ch.....	7 00	11 50	Branford, Trinity.....	20 00	27 00
Wells St. Paul's.....	3 00		Bridgeport, St. John's.....	50 00	
Windsor, St. Paul's.....	9 00	6 00	Bristol, Trinity.....	5 00	5 00
	187 21	170 66	Broadbrook, Grace.....	4 00	2 00
MASSACHUSETTS—			Brookfield, St. Paul's.....	17 50	
Andover, Christ.....	102 00	143 00	Canaan, Christ.....	5 00	
Ashfield, St. John's.....	1 00		Cheshire, St. Peter's.....	15 00	7 00
Boston, Ch. of the Messiah.....	3 00	43 00	Danbury, St. James's.....	10 00	8 00
“ Christ Ch.....	15 60	26 00	Derby, St. James's.....	70 89	31 60
“ Grace Ch.....	113 57	139 00	Essex, St. John's.....	5 78	3 00
“ St. Matthew's.....	12 50		Fairfield, Trinity.....	32 00	56 16
“ St. Paul's.....	530 00	502 71	Fairhaven, St. James's.....	15 00	17 40
“ St. Stephen's.....		20 00	Glastenbury, St. Luke's.....	8 50	13 00
“ Trinity.....		434 99	Greenwich, Christ Ch.....		
“ Miscellaneous.....		125 00	Glenville, Emmanuel Chapel } Guilford, Christ.....	10 00	10 00
Bridgewater, Trinity.....	5 00	5 00	Hamden, Grace.....	15 00	15 00
Cabotville, Grace.....	10 00		Hartford, Christ Ch.....	16 00	23 00
Cambridge, Christ.....	117 00	58 00	“ St. John's.....	227 17	239 00
Cambridgeport, St. Peter's.....	2 00		“ Trinity College.....	46 45	122 00
Dedham, St. Paul's.....	45 00		Miss'y Association } Hebron, St. Peter's.....		4 70
Great Barrington St. James's.....	12 31	12 00	Huntington, St. Paul's.....	9 00	
Greenfield, St. James's.....	15 00	10 00	Kent, St. Andrew's.....	6 00	2 00
Hanover, St. Andrew's.....		27 56	Killingworth Union.....	5 29	
Lanesboro', St. Luke's.....	10 00		Litchfield, St. Michael's.....	1 00	
Lawrence, Grace.....		4 00	Manchester, Zion Ch.....	17 00	32 00
Lowell, St. Ann's.....	70 00	90 00	Merriden, St. Andrews.....	10 00	
Lynn, St. Stephen's.....	5 00	2 00	Middle Haddam, Holy Trinity.....	18 00	
Marblehead, St. Michael's.....	41 53	22 00	Middletown, Christ Ch.....		90 00
Nantucket, St. Paul's.....	2 75	3 75	Milford, St. George's.....	145 00	25 00
Newburyport, St. Paul's.....	10 00	18 50	Milton, Trinity.....	5 25	3 00
Newton L'r Falls, St. Mary's.....	16 00	70 00	Munroe, St. Peter's.....	2 31	2 00
Northampton, St. John's.....	16 00	18 00		9 40	2 84
Pawtucket, Trinity.....		5 00			

	Domestic.	Foreign.		Domestic.	Foreign.
CONNECTICUT—continued.			NEW-YORK—continued.		
Naugatuck, St. Michael's.....		2 00	Little Neck, Zion Ch.....	25 40	9 76
New-Britain, St. Mark's.....	5 00	3 00	Malone, St. Mark's.....	1 50	1 75
New-Canaan, St. Mark's.....	12 00	5 00	Maspeth, St. Saviour's.....	15 50	
New-Haven, St. Paul's.....	434 00	474 00	Morrisania, St. Ann's.....		23 00
“ Trinity.....	307 00	290 50	Newburgh, St. George's.....	72 12	12 00
New-London, St. James's.....	25 00	50 00	New Rochelle, Trinity.....	81 50	38 93
New-Preston, St. Andrew's.....		7 00	Newtown, St. James's.....	19 00	12 00
Newtown, Trinity.....	72 79	12 00	New-Windsor, St. Thomas's.....	14 20	
Northfield, Trinity.....	2 00		New-York, Ch. of the Annunc.....	25 00	1 25
Northford, St. Andrew's.....	2 00	2 00	“ Ascension.....	600 08	1189 69
North Guilford, St. John's.....	6 00		“ Crucifixion.....	32 28	
Norwalk, St. Paul's.....	23 57	36 92	“ Epiphany.....	51 36	23 82
Norwich, Christ.....	53 79	53 32	“ Holy Apostles.....		21 37
Oxford, St. Peter's.....	4 50		“ Holy Communion.....		850 00
Plymouth, St. Matthew's.....	3 00	4 00	“ Calvary Ch.....	15 00	
“ St. Peter's.....		7 50	“ Christ Ch.....	195 50	25 00
Pomfret, Christ Ch.....	27 00	16 00	“ Grace Ch.....	1150 00	220 00
Poquetannock, St. James's.....	10 60		“ St. Andrew's Ch.....	5 70	
Portland, Trinity.....	15 00	10 00	“ St. Bartholomew's.....	283 51	494 75
Ridgefield, St. Stephen's.....	7 69	19 34	“ St. George's.....	253 00	647 69
Roxbury, Christ Ch.....	4 50	4 50	“ St. James's.....	32 76	12 25
Saybrook, Grace.....	5 00	5 00	“ St. John's.....	8 00	
Sharon, Christ.....	3 00		“ St. Luke's.....	15 00	
Southbury, Ch. of the Resur.....	1 00		“ St. Mark's.....	16 36	169 07
Stamford, St. John's.....	78 13	37 41	“ St. Matthew's.....	29 65	25 00
Stratford, Christ.....	25 00	11 44	“ St. Peter's.....		10 00
Unionville, Christ Ch.....	1 00	1 00	“ St. Thomas's.....	270 64	134 67
Wallingford, St. Paul's.....	21 23		“ Trinity Ch.....	50 00	50 00
Warehouse Point, St. John's.....	17 00		Oyster Bay, Christ Ch.....	4 55	6 00
Waterbury, St. John's.....	150 00	240 00	Peekskill, St. Peter's.....		6 00
Watertown, Christ Ch.....	30 00	27 00	Pelham, Christ Ch.....		22 00
West Haven, Christ Ch.....	4 00	3 00	Plattsburgh, Trinity.....	24 21	6 27
Weston, Emmanuel.....	3 00	3 00	Potsdam, Trinity.....	22 10	21 00
Westport, Christ Ch.....	7 28		Poughkeepsie, Christ Ch.....	239 68	53 09
Westville, St. James's.....	5 00		“ St. Paul's.....		15 00
Wilton, St. Matthew's.....	6 00	5 00	Red Hook, St. Paul's.....	34 16	
Windham, St. Paul's.....	16 00		Rockaway, Trinity.....	5 00	
Wolcottville, Trinity.....	1 00		Rossville, St. Luke's.....	3 25	3 25
Miscellaneous.....	1158 62		Rye, Christ Ch.....	27 25	
	3256 14	2072 65	Sandy Hill, Zion Ch.....	1 97	11 69
NEW-YORK—			Saratoga Springs, Bethesda.....	5 00	
Albany, St. Peters.....		24 00	Sing Sing, St. Paul's.....	105 00	15 00
Astoria, St. George's.....		20 00	Stockport, St. John the Evang.....	4 18	4 18
Ballston Spa.....	1 30		Tarrytown, Christ Ch.....	45 60	
Bedford, St. Matthew's.....	5 32	25 00	Tompkinsville, St. Paul's.....	12 14	
Bloomington, St. Michael's.....	15 00		Troy, Ch. of the Holy Cross.....	50 00	
Brooklyn, Christ.....		101 00	“ St. Paul's.....	189 48	100 00
“ Grace Ch.....	18 00	68 28	Ulster, Trinity.....	45 08	5 00
“ St. Ann's.....	412 31	429 40	Walden, St. Andrew's.....	5 00	
“ St. John's.....	67 00		West Chester, St. Peter's.....	30 69	
“ St. Mary's.....	9 00	8 00	West Farms, Grace.....		10 00
“ St. Michael's.....		5 78	Whitehall, St. Paul's.....	1 85	
“ Trinity.....	209 55	108 25	Whiteplains, Grace.....	10 00	
Butternuts, Zion.....	32 00	26 20	Williamsburgh, St. Mark's.....	4 00	17 14
Carmansville.....	5 48		Yonkers, St. John's.....	50 00	
Catskill, St. Luke's.....	25 00		Miscellaneous.....	892 00	1660 56
Cohoes, St. John's.....	5 00			4820 35	7271 88
Cooperstown, Christ.....	10 00	10 00	WESTERN NEW-YORK—		
Delhi, St. John's.....		7 75	Angelica, St. Paul's.....	5 00	
Duanesburgh, Christ.....	40 00		Auburn, St. Peter's.....	11 00	
Eastchester, St. Paul's.....	7 50	28 00	Batavia, St. James's.....	9 76	
Esopus, Ch. of the Ascension.....	110 57		Bath, St. Thomas's.....	8 61	
Factoryville, Trinity.....	57 55	6 75	Binghampton, Christ Ch.....	8 21	
Fairfield, Trinity.....	9 00		Buffalo, St. John's.....		20 00
Fishkill, Trinity.....	10 00		“ St. Paul's.....	84 39	
Fishkill Landing, St. Anna's.....	48 87	109 00	“ Trinity.....	40 00	
Flatbush, St. Paul's.....	20 00		Constantine, Trinity.....	3 00	
Flushing, St. George's.....	56 46	25 00	Corning, Christ Ch.....	1 00	
Fort Edward, St. James's.....	7 21	1 25	Elmira, Trinity.....	3 00	
Fort Hamilton, St. John's.....	37 00	39 00	Fredonia, Trinity.....	2 25	
Goshen, St. James's.....	80 04	17 64	Geneseo, St. Michael's.....	6 75	
Governor's Isl, St. Cornelius's.....	6 88		Geneva, Trinity.....	54 00	156 28
Harlem, St. Andrew's.....	14 50		Hamilton, St. Thomas's.....	3 00	
Hempstead, St. George's.....	6 46	12 08	Ithaca, St. John's.....	14 37	8 75
Hudson, Christ.....	92 00	60 00	Leroy, St. Mark's.....	12 00	
Hyde Park, St. James's.....	20 00	10 00	Lockport, Grace.....	11 50	2 00
Islip, St. Mary's.....	2 00		Lowville, Trinity.....	3 88	
Jamaica, Grace Ch.....		33 33	Lyons, Grace.....	9 98	
Lansingburgh, Trinity.....	20 00		Manlius, Christ.....	10 59	5 50
Lithgow.....	10 00		New-Berlin, St. Andrew's.....	15 00	

	Domestic.	Foreign.		Domestic.	Foreign.
WESTERN NEW-YORK—continued.			PENNSYLVANIA—continued.		
New-Hartford, St. Stephen's.		5 00	Lewistown, St. Mark's.	10 00	27 42
Oswego, St. Paul's.	13 00		Meadville, Christ Ch.	17 00	
Owego, St. Paul's.	15 00		Morlatting, St. Gabriel's.	12 00	5 00
Oxford, St. Paul's.	80 00	60 00	N. London X roads, St. John's.	1 04	3 87
Paris Hill, St. Paul's.	5 00		Newtown, St. David's.		3 43
Rochester, St. Luke's.	130 00	110 00	Norristown, St. John's.	24 00	
" Trinity.		26 00	Oxford, Trinity.		23 02
Rome, Zion.	15 12		Paradise, All Saints.	5 00	2 00
Skaneateles, St. James's.	29 00		Pequea, St. John's.	5 00	5 00
Syracuse, St. James's.	3 60		Perkiomen, St. James's.		13 25
" St. Paul's.	39 93		Philadelphia, Christ Ch.	200 00	50 00
Utica, Grace Ch.	84 00	30 00	" Ch. of the Adv't.	25 00	25 00
" Trinity.	66 31	11 26	" " Ascension.	20 00	
Watertown, St. Paul's.	6 41		" " Epiphany.		910 00
Watertown, Trinity.	15 00		" Emmanuel Ch.		80 00
Waterville, Grace.		5 00	" Gloria Dei Ch.	21 00	16 85
Miscellaneous.	17 00	5 00	" Grace Ch.		200 00
	831 45	444 79	" St. Andrew's.	125 00	586 23
NEW-JERSEY—			" St. James's.	178 85	147 43
Allentown, Christ Ch.	4 00		" the Less.	20 00	
Belleville, Christ Ch.	25 56	25 56	" St. Luke's.	6 00	288 35
Berkeley, St. Peter's.	6 00	11 40	" St. Paul's.		102 12
Beverly, St. Stephen's.	6 12		" St. Peter's.		100 00
Bordentown, Christ Ch.	22 00	9 00	" St. Philip's.		40 00
Camden, St. Paul's.		5 00	" Trinity Ch.	77 50	
Elizabethtown, St. John's.	145 68	92 55	Phoenixville, St. Peter's.	4 18	
Fairhaven, Trinity.	1 93		Pike Co., St. Matthew's.	5 15	4 00
Flemington, Calvary Ch. }			Pittsburg, St. Andrew's.	5 00	97 00
Lambertville, St. Andrew's. }	6 55		" Trinity.	360 00	
Freehold, St. Peter's.	10 00		Pottstown, Christ Ch.	63 00	46 00
Glassborough, St. Thomas's.	5 00	6 58	Radnor, St. David's.	3 42	
Haddensfield, Grace Ch.	4 00	6 35	Reading, Christ.	45 00	48 00
Hoboken, St. Paul's.	10 77		Schuylkill Haven, St. James's.	5 00	
Hope, St. Luke's.	1 68		Sunbury, St. Matthew's.	4 00	
Jersey City, St. Matthew's.	27 10	52 00	Upper Merion, Christ Ch.	4 00	7 50
Knoolton, St. Matthew's.	1 95		Wellsborough, St. Paul's.	20 00	20 00
Moorestown, Trinity.	11 50		West Chester, Ch. of the }		50 00
Morristown, St. Peter's.	29 33	28 50	Holy Trinity.		
Mount Holly, St. Andrew's.	25 00	15 75	West Whiteland.		
Mullica Hill, St. Stephen's.		1 42	Wilkesbarre, St. Stephen's.	22 56	84 27
Newark, Christ.	1 18		Miscellaneous.	160 00	111 00
" Grace.	17 25			1863 45	3409 95
" Trinity.	67 18	84 50	DELAWARE—		
New-Brunswick, Christ.	30 00	10 00	Apoquimink, St. Ann's.	11 00	
Newton, Christ Ch.	7 00	5 00	Georgetown, St. Paul's.	13 75	
Orange, St. Mark's.	70 00	30 00	Indian River, St. George's.	2 62	
Paterson, St. Paul's.	11 00		Lewes, St. Peter's.	5 77	
Perth Amboy, St. Peter's.	50 00		Long Neck, Chapel of the }		1 50
Princeton, Trinity.	100 00		Comforter.		
Rahway, St. Paul's.	15 00	13 00	Millsboro', St. Mark's.	3 70	
Salem, St. John's.	107 00	25 00	Newark, St. Thomas's.	22 16	11 73
Shrewsbury, Christ.	15 00		Newcastle, Emmanuel.	40 00	
South Trenton.		5 00	Wilmington, St. Andrew's.	90 87	30 50
Spottswood, St. Peter's.	3 55	2 90	" Trinity Ch.	37 40	20 27
Swedesborough, Trinity.		4 18		228 77	62 50
Trenton, St. Michael's.	35 00		MARYLAND—		
Van Voorst, Grace Ch.	17 21		Alleghany Co., Emmanuel.	46 70	25 00
Miscellaneous.	407 90		" St. Paul's.	7 75	
	1278 44	431 98	Anne Arundel Co., All Hallows.	20 00	10 00
PENNSYLVANIA—			" St. James's.	10 00	25 00
Bellefonte, St. John's.	28 50	16 00	" Severn Parish.	2 75	2 25
Bloomsburg, St. Paul's.	6 60	7 80	Baltimore, Ch. of the Ascension.		62 30
Bristol, St. James's.	20 00	17 40	" Christ Ch.	5 00	134 93
Brownsville, Christ.	42 00	69 00	" Mt. Calvary.	59 55	14 00
Butler, St. Peter's.	4 50		" St. Luke's.	12 17	18 01
Carlisle, St. John's.	100 00	10 00	" St. Mark's.	8 00	
Churchtown, Bangor Ch.	22 00	51 00	" St. Paul's.	145 31	98 64
Columbus, St. Paul's.	4 00		" St. Peter's.	210 00	210 00
Danville, Christ.	10 00		" Trinity.	10 56	2 06
Downingtown, St. James's.		1 31	" Juv. Miss. Soc.		2 70
Germantown, St. Luke's.	36 50		Miscellaneous.		105 00
Greensburgh, Christ Ch.		5 00	Baltimore Co., Huntingdon, }		
Harrisburgh, St. Stephen's.	10 00	62 0	" St. John's.	7 86	7 86
Holmesburgh, Emmanuel.	30 00		" St. James's.	10 00	
Honesdale, Grace.	11 70	16 10	" St. James's, Trinity.	13 00	
Jerseytown.	5 00		" St. John's.	5 06	5 00
Kingsessing, St. James's.	24 10		" St. Timothy.		10 75
Lancaster, St. James's.	80 62	55 00	Calvert Co., All Saints.	5 00	
Leacock, Christ Ch.	3 00	2 00	" Christ Ch.	6 00	5 00

	Domestic.	Foreign.		Domestic.	Foreign.
MARYLAND—continued.			VIRGINIA—continued.		
Cecil Co., St. Stephen's.....	11 00		Essex Co., St. Ann's and So. } Farnham.....	50 00	
" " Elktion, Trinity.....	7 00		Fairfax Co., Alexandria, } Christ Ch.....	60 00	175 40
Charles Co., Durham Par.....	21 05		" " St. Paul's.....	86 00	132 00
Dorchester Co., Gt. Choptank.....	35 00	5 00	" " Theo. Sem. Miss. So.....		48 67
Elkridge, Grace.....	4 50		" " Sem. Sun. Sc.....		20 00
" Queen Caroline.....	9 00		" " ".....		90 00
Frederick Co., Ali Sauts.....	65 00	210 00	Fauquier Co., Leed's Par.....		
" " St. Mark's.....		10 00	Fort Monroe, Centurion Ch.....	50 00	
" " Zion Par.....	15 00	7 00	Frederick Co., Winchester, } Christ.....		115 68
Georgetown, D. C., Christ Ch.....	100 00	180 00	Fredericksburgh, St. George's } Goochland and Fluvanna, } St. James's.....	40 00	105 00
" " St. John's.....	66 00	156 20	Greenville Poplar Mt. Meherrin.....	21 42	20 25
Gloucester Co., Abingdon } and Ware.....		23 50	Hanover, St. Martin's.....	25 00	53 50
Hagerstown, St. James's.....	15 00		Kanawha Co., St. John's.....	20 00	10 00
" " St. John's.....	19 09		" " St. Mark's.....	4 25	4 25
College of St. James's, offrs. } of the Chapel.....	25 00	115 00	King George's Co., St. Paul's.....	1 50	10 00
Harford Co., Christ Ch.....	45 94	10 00	Lancaster, St. James's.....		27 00
" " St. George's.....	10 00		Lexington, Lutheran Par.....		9 25
Howard Dist, Ellicott's Mills } St. John's.....	26 37	50 00	London County, Leesburg, } Institute.....		51 25
" " Patapasco Fem. } Institute.....	19 00	32 00	" " Sheburne Par.....		30 00
Kent Co., Chester Par.....	14 18	25 95	" " Miss Wilmer's Sch.....		10 00
" " Queen Ann's Par.....	17 75	17 75	Lunenburg, Cumberland Par.....		
" " Shrewsbury Par.....	8 00	5 22	Lynchburg, St. Paul's.....	10 00	
" " St. Paul's.....	7 00		Martinsburgh, Trinity.....		45 00
Landon Female Institute.....		3 00	Middlesex, Christ.....	5 00	5 00
Mt. Savage, St. George's.....	6 00		Middletown, St. James's.....		50 00
Prince Charles Co., Durham.....		30 00	" " St. Thomas's.....		33 10
Prince George's Co., Holy } Trinity.....	7 12	7 12	Meade Par., Emmannel.....		8 00
" " St. John's.....		2 50	Nelson Co., Nelson Par.....		25 00
" " St. Matthew's } and St. Mark's.....	18 00	35 00	Norfolk, Christ Ch.....	100 00	282 50
Prince George and Anne } Arundel Co., Laurel, St. } Philip's.....	5 00		Oak Grove, Wash. and Cople.....		12 00
Prince George and Charles } Co., St. John's Par.....	15 00	15 00	Old Point Comfort.....	1 00	
St. Mary's Co. St. Andrews Pa.....	10 00	10 00	Orange, St. Thomas's.....	9 26	16 26
Somerset Co., Coventry Par.....	7 46	3 00	Parkersburgh, Trinity.....	5 00	
" " Somerset Par.....	18 00	18 00	Petersburgh, Grace.....	27 45	123 12
Talbot Co., Easton, Christ Ch.....	25 00		" " St. Paul's.....		115 00
" " St. Michael's.....	21 00		Port Royal, St. Peter's.....		10 00
" " St. Peter's.....	15 00	5 00	Portsmouth, Trinity.....	20 00	23 00
Upper Marlboro', Trinity.....		19 80	Prince George Co., Merch } ant's Hope Chapel.....		15 00
Washington, D. C., Christ Ch.....		40 00	Richmond Monumental.....	95 92	28 00
" " Ch. of the Ascension.....	40 50		" " St. George's.....	6 80	
" " Grace Ch.....		11 68	" " St. James's.....		21 25
" " St. John's.....	202 00		" " St. Paul's.....		163 35
" " Trinity.....		159 01	" " Miscellaneous.....		120 50
" " Miscellaneous.....		5 00	Smithfield, Christ Ch.....		4 00
Washington Co., Hancock, } St. Thomas's.....	18 00		Staunton, pupils of the Deaf } and Dumb Institute.....	5 05	
Westminster, Ascension Par.....	1 96		Wheeling, St. Matthew's.....	31 16	31 17
" " Miscellaneous.....	100 00	69 00	" " Miscellaneous.....	10 00	154 59
	1515 67	2032 29		792 32	2845 56
VIRGINIA—			NORTH CAROLINA—		
Accomac Co., St. George's.....		5 00	Edenton, St. Paul's.....	23 00	
Albemarle Co., Buckmoun- } tain Ch.....		4 00	Elizabeth City, Christ Ch.....	15 00	41 10
" " Walker's Ch.....		20 00	Fayetteville, St. James's.....	127 00	
Amherst Co., Lexington.....	5 00	5 00	Leakesville.....	1 50	1 50
Amelia Co., Raleigh and Dale.....		14 50	Morganton, Grace Ch.....	3 00	
Bedford Co., St. Stephen's.....	15 00		Oxford, St. Stephen's.....	7 00	
Belmont Seminary, Chapel at.....		7 37	Plymouth, Grace Ch.....	17 39	
Botetourt Co., Botetourt Par.....	30 00		Raleigh, Christ Ch.....	135 00	10 00
Brunswick Co., St. Andrew's.....	12 50	12 50	" " St. Mary's School.....	25 00	10 00
Buckingham Co., Tillotson } Par., St. Peter's.....	10 00	15 00	St. John's, in the Wilderness.....	15 90	
Charles City Co., Westover pa.....	20 00	20 00	Salisbury, St. Luke's.....	45 00	
Charlestown, Zion Ch.....		61 16	Seahand Neck, Trinity Ch.....	25 00	25 00
" " St. Andrew's.....			Tarboro', Calvary.....	18 00	14 00
Charlottesville, Christ Ch.....		145 54		463 61	101 60
Clarke Co., Millwood, Fred. pa.....		120 66	SOUTH CAROLINA—		
" " Wickliffe pa.....		70 00	Aiken, St. Thaddeus's.....	14 52	5 00
Culpepper, St. James's.....		30 25	Beaufort, St. Helena.....		831 25
" " St. Martin's.....	22 00		Camden, Grace Ch.....	31 00	9 60
Cumberland, Lyttleton Par.....		45 00	Charleston, Grace Ch.....	5 00	
			" " St. Andrew's.....	14 00	14 00
			" " St. Michael's.....	218 51	188 68
			" " St. Paul's.....	189 08	102 59

	Domestic.	Foreign.		Domestic.	Foreign.
SOUTH CAROLINA—continued.			LOUISIANA—		
Charleston, St. Peter's.....		1351 41	New-Orleans, Grace Ch.....	1 00	
" St. Philip's.....	322 50	212 00	" Christ Ch.....	5 90	
" St. Stephen's.....	25 00	23 00	" St. Paul's.....		45 00
" Mo. Miss. Lec.....	68 70	48 50	St. Francisville, Grace.....	30 00	
" Ladies Chinese So.....		350 60	West Baton Rouge, St. John's.....	25 00	20 00
" Miscellaneous.....		27 00	Miscellaneous.....	10 00	3 00
Cheraw, St. David's.....	20 00	219 00			
Christ Ch. Par.....	27 22			71 00	68 00
Claremont, Stattsburg.....	10 31	16 50	TENNESSEE—		
Clarendon, St. Mark's.....	15 60	16 69	Ashwood, St. John's.....	40 00	
Columbia, Trinity.....	60 00	67 60	Bolivar, St. James's.....	10 00	
Edgefield, Trinity.....	20 00	20 00	Columbia, St. Peter's.....	15 00	
Edisto Island.....	9 50	17 50	Jackson.....	20 00	
Grahamville.....		4 25	Knoxville, St. John's.....	100 00	50 00
Hamburg.....		40 60	Memphis, Calvary Ch.....	50 00	
John's Island, St. John's.....		2 50			
North Santee, Ch. of the } Messiah.....		25 00		235 00	50 00
Pendleton.....	5 00		KENTUCKY—		
Prince Frederick Par.....	123 00		Covington, Trinity.....	22 00	
" Wm. Rev. B. C. Webb } and his Mission.....		22 00	Cynthiana, Ch. of the Advent.....	3 00	
Richland, Zion.....		220 75	Frankfort, " Ascension.....	73 50	
St. Bartholomew's.....		25 00	Henderson, St. Paul's.....	12 75	
St. Stephen's and Upper St. } John's.....	185 00	88 00	Hickman.....		6 20
Society Hill, Trinity.....	36 00	11 00	Jefferson Co., St. Matthew's.....	20 00	96 65
Upper St. John's.....	150 00	155 00	Louisville, Christ Ch.....	41 40	48 00
Waccamaw, All Saints.....	185 50	25 00	" St. Matthew's.....	14 75	35 00
Winyaw, Prince George's.....	23 75	8 50	" St. Paul's.....		25 00
Miscellaneous.....	39 00		Paris, St. Peter's.....	14 00	
	1798 34	4156 72		201 40	200 85
GEORGIA—			OHIO—		
Athens, Immanuel.....	4 23	4 22	Akron, St. Paul's.....	5 00	
Augusta, St. Paul's.....	27 00	86 14	Ashtabula, St. Peter's.....		10 00
Clarksville, Grace.....	85 00	15 00	Chillicothe, St. James's.....		25 00
Columbus, Trinity.....	115 00	115 00	" St. Paul's.....	10 00	5 00
Macon, Christ Ch.....	91 50	100 23	Cincinnati, Christ Ch.....	61 66	63 00
Marietta, St. James's.....	11 05	6 00	" St. Paul's.....		84 44
Montpelier Fem. Institute.....		20 00	Cleveland, St. Paul's.....		6 00
" Miss. Soc.....		45 00	" Trinity.....		190 00
Ogechee Mission.....	5 00	5 00	Columbus, Trinity.....	77 00	
St. Mary's, Ch. of the Messiah.....	9 25	5 48	Dayton, Christ Ch.....	15 00	
Savannah, Christ Ch.....	181 50	195 40	Delaware, St. Peter's.....		15 00
" St. John's.....		50 94	Dresden, Zion Ch.....	5 00	10 00
" Ladies Chinese } Miss. Asso. } Ladies African } Sewing Soc. }		374 18	Franklin Co.....		50 00
" Miscellaneous.....		20 00	Granville Female Seminary.....		20 00
	597 44	1192 59	Hudson, Christ Ch.....	10 00	
FLORIDA—			Jefferson, Trinity.....	3 69	2 10
Apalachicola, Trinity.....	10 50	13 00	Madison, St. Matthew's.....	5 00	3 00
Jacksonville, St. John's.....	149 86		Marietta, St. Luke's.....		10 00
Key West, St. Paul's.....	36 00	10 00	Massillon, Trinity.....	13 65	
Tallahassee, St. John's.....	25 75	10 00	Medina, St. Paul's.....		5 00
	222 11	33 00	Nexton Falls.....		5 00
ALABAMA—			Ohio City, St. John's.....	12 00	
Cartlowville.....	11 20		Pequa, St. James's.....	30 00	21 00
Dallas Co., St. David's.....	25 31		Plymouth, St. Matthew's.....	4 16	2 45
Greensboro', St. Paul's.....	9 00		Portsmouth, All Saints.....	6 00	6 00
Huntsville, Ch. of the Nativity.....		2 00	Sandusky City, Grace.....	20 00	
Livingston.....		31 50	Steubenville, St. Paul's.....	18 00	25 00
Marion, St. Michael's.....	8 00		Union Parish.....	5 00	
Mobile, Christ Ch.....	736 82	70 00	Wakeman.....	1 40	
" Trinity.....	20 00	43 50	Warren, Christ Ch.....		5 00
Montgomery, St. John's.....	30 00	5 00	Zanesville, St. James's.....	17 50	15 00
Selma, St. Paul's.....	25 00			424 80	571 49
Tuscaloosa, Christ Ch.....	54 00		INDIANA—		
Wetumpka.....		5 00	Delphi, St. John's.....	12 00	
	919 83	157 00	Evansville, St. Paul's.....	5 00	
MISSISSIPPI—			Jeffersonville.....	5 00	
Claiborne Co., Ch. of the Epip.....	20 00		Lafayette, St. John's.....	15 00	
Laurel Hill, St. Mary's.....	40 00		Laporte.....	5 00	5 00
Natchez, Trinity.....		5 00	Madison, Christ Ch.....	21 25	
Woodville.....	15 55		Michigan City, Trinity.....	8 25	4 50
	75 55	5 00	Point Commerce.....	3 44	
			Richmond, St. Paul's.....	3 00	1 60
			Terre Haute, St. Stephen's.....	7 60	
			Vanderburg Co., Trinity.....	2 25	
				87 79	11 10
			ILLINOIS—		
			Alton, St. Paul's.....	10 00	
			Brimfield, Zion's Ch.....	4 65	4 65

	Domestic.	Foreign.		Domestic.	Foreign.
ILLINOIS—continued.					
Chester, St. Mark's.....	5 00		WISCONSIN—		
Chicago, St. James's.....	25 00	10 00	Green Bay, Christ Ch.		11 00
Collinsville, St. Paul's.....		1 50	Mineral Point, Trinity.....	6 00	
Galena, Christ.....	5 00		Racine, St. Luke's.....	12 00	
Grand Detour, St. Peter's.....	5 00		Southport, St. Matthew's.....	11 00	
Joliet and Lockport.....	10 00			29 00	11 00
Jubilee College Chapel.....	20 00		IOWA—		
Lancaster.....	5 00	10 00	Dubuque, St. Paul's.....	5 25	
Lockport, St. John's.....	8 00		MISSOURI—		
Lower Kickapoo, Christ Ch..	10 68		Boonville, Christ Ch.....	10 00	
Mendon, Zion Ch.....	3 20		Jefferson City, Christ Ch.....	10 00	
Quincy, St. John's.....	25 40		Lexington, Christ Ch.....	10 00	
Springfield, St. Paul's.....	14 00		St. Louis, St. John's.....	11 96	
	150 93	26 15	“ St. Paul's.....	20 00	
MICHIGAN—				56 46	
Ann Arbor, St. Andrew's.....	16 39		ARKANSAS—		
Clinton, St. Patrick's.....		2 00	Fort Gibson.....	25 00	
Detroit, Christ Ch.....	124 89	45 53	Fort Smith, All Saints.....	80 00	
“ St. Paul's.....	275 79	55 44	Little Rock, Christ Ch.....	61 70	
Flint, St. Paul's.....	15 00		Van Buren, Trinity.....	2 00	
Grand Rapids, St. Mark's.....	15 00			168 70	
Homer, Christ Ch.....	6 00		MISCELLANEOUS.....		
Kalamazoo, St. Luke's.....	5 00			1,769 71	10,211 13
Niles, Trinity.....	7 00				
Pontiac, Zion.....	4 50				
Tecumseh, St. Peter's.....		4 00			
Trenton, St. Thomas's.....	3 50				
Ypsilanti, St. Luke's.....	18 80				
	491 87	106 97			

E R R A T A .

In the Table of the Contributions of the Dioceses, on page 224, read, Maine \$198 77, instead of \$156 20; New-Jersey, \$1,278 44, instead of \$891 04; Miscellaneous, \$1,769 71, instead of \$567 38.

Board of Missions

OF THE

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

1848—1849.

The Rt. Rev. P. Chase, D. D.	The Rt. Rev. W. H. De Lancey, D.D.
" T. C. Brownell, D.D. LL.D.	" C. E. Gadsden, D.D.
" H. U. Onderdonk, D. D.	" W. R. Whittingham, D.D.
" W. Meade, D.D.	" S. Elliott, Jr., D.D.
" B. T. Onderdonk, D.D.	" A. Lee, D.D.
" L. S. Ives, D.D., LL.D.	" J. Johns, D.D.
" J. H. Hopkins, D.D.	" M. Eastburn, D.D.
" B. B. Smith, D.D.	" J. P. K. Henshaw, D.D.
" C. P. McIlvaine, D.D.	" C. Chase, D. D.
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Intelligence.

DOMESTIC.

THE resignation of the Rev. Charles H. Halsey, as Secretary and General Agent, takes effect from the late meeting the Board of Missions.

The Domestic Committee have appointed Mr. William T. Webbe Local Secretary, until further notice. All communications, intended for the Domestic Department of Missions, may be addressed to him, No. 2 Park Place, and will, by him, be laid before the Committee.

All communications of a private nature, for the Rev. Charles H. Halsey, should be addressed to No. 21 North Moore-street, New-York.

FOREIGN.

AFRICA.—The “Liberia Packet” arrived on the 2d July, bringing advices from the Mission at Cape Palmas, West Africa, to the 26th April.

The Rev. Messrs. Rambo and Hoffman, who sailed from Baltimore early in March, had been ten days at the station. Both write in excellent spirits. All connected with the Mission were well, with the exception of Dr. Perkins, whose health has rendered it necessary for him to return home by this vessel. Mr. Hoffman writes as follows:—

“*Fish Town, W. Africa, April 25, 1849.*”

“We arrived off Cape Palmas on the evening of the 20th, after having had an opportunity of visiting the settlements of Monrovia, Bassa Cove and Sinoe; our vessel stopping at each of the places to discharge cargo, &c. This delay was of advantage to us, as well as a source of pleasure; for thus we became acquainted with many Christian friends, and on two occasions held public services on shore; we were also enabled to observe the condition of the settlements, and the character of the natives. While off Bassa, we spent a day at Bexley, eight miles up the St. John’s, where we were hospitably entertained by the Rev. John Day, of the Baptist Mission. Bexley is more of a farming district than a compact town. The houses are scattered along the bank of the river for about two miles. We saw a number of children attached to the Mission school; some of these had been but

two years under instruction, who yet read well in the English Testament. The Bassa tribe seem generally intelligent. In fact, if we judge the native African of this coast by those in our own land, whose spirits have been broken by the yoke of bondage, our judgments *will be erroneous*. We have been agreeably disappointed with their fine forms and intelligent countenances.

"Our brother Missionaries at Cape Palmas welcomed us with thankful hearts. 'God be praised that you have come,' was the language of him whose praise is in the churches. We met Mr. Payne for the first time on Monday, the 23d; he appeared to be in *perfect health*. A meeting was held on that day, (of which you will be advised,) at which Mr. Rambo was appointed to the charge of Fish Town station, and I his associate there for the present. It was thought expedient that Dr. Perkins should return home in the Packet, his enfeebled health not justifying a longer stay in this climate; we trust, however, God will permit him to return to the work in which he has found good success, and in which his heart is so much enlisted. I write you from Fish Town, where, for the last two days, the Doctor, Mr. Rambo, and myself, have been taking inventory, and making arrangements for our departure, as to-morrow we go to Cavalla, where we are to pass our acclimation, under the care of Dr. McGill. Fish Town will be left in charge of Samuel Boyd and his wife, who will render to Mr. Rambo weekly accounts of the schools, &c., until our return, which we hope will be in about two months. With the appearance of Fish Town we are exceedingly pleased; the location is beautiful, buildings convenient, and grounds well laid out. The surf rolls majestically at the foot of the hill, a hundred yards from the front of the house; beyond is the broad expanse of ocean. The flowers and birds speak cheerful words to your brethren in this distant land. Be assured that *we rejoice in being here*. The Lord is with us, and His work before us. The harvest in this land is ripe. May the Lord send the laborers to gather it."

JOURNALS OF CONVENTIONS.—As it is very desirable that copies of the Journals should be preserved in the Library at the Mission Rooms, the Secretaries of the several Diocesan Conventions will confer a particular favor by forwarding a copy of their respective Journals to No. 2 Park Place, New-York.

FUNDS.—The Foreign Committee had the satisfaction, at the late Annual Meeting, of reporting all debt extinguished, every engagement of the preceding year fulfilled, and a larger amount of contributions from the Church than during any previous year.

They now enter upon those months when receipts are usually light, and cares most pressing. Yet looking to Him who has so graciously sustained them, they go on, believing that the Missionary heart of the Church yet beats with spiritual life, and satisfied that they will not be left to turn a deaf ear to the applications of their brethren in foreign lands.

Acknowledgments.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

The Treasurer of the Domestic Committee acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, from the 15th of May to the 15th June, 1849:

MAINE.

Gardiner—Christ Ch. 33 00

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Portsmouth—St. John's (Jews) 12 00

VERMONT.

Enosburgh—Christ Ch., $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 50
Sheldon—Grace, $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 50
 A Friend 3 00 9 00

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston—St. Matthew's 5 00
Bridgewater—Trinity 5 00
Marblehead—St. Michael's 4 60
Newburyport—St. Paul's 5 00
Newton Lower Falls—St. Mary's }
 (Jews) } 6 00
Roxbury—St. James's 3 50
Salem—St. Peter's 75 60
Taunton—St. Thomas's 0 75
 Do. for Cal. 3 00
 Second quarterly payment for
 Chicka., on pledge of \$25 .. 6 25 114 70

CONNECTICUT.

Litchfield—St. Michael's, $\frac{1}{2}$ 7 00
New-London—St. James's 25 00
Plymouth—St. Matthew's 1 00
Pomfret—Christ 5 00
Watertown—"H. P. B" 1 00
Windham—St. Paul's 16 00 55 00

NEW-YORK.

Bloomington—St. Michael's 15 00
Brooklyn—St. Ann's 379 40
 Do. S. S., No. 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ 32 91
 Fem. Miss. So. for Chickasaws 20 00
Fishkill Landing, St. Anna's, $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 00
Flatbush—St. Paul's 20 00
New-York—Christ Ch., part 70 00
 Ch. of the Ascension, "M. C.,"
 per Dr. Rogers 2 50
 Do. Juvenile Miss. Soc. 47 81
 St. Mark's, monthly offrs 10 36
 Do. from the estate of
 the late C. D. Betts, Esq., per
 the Rev. Dr. Anthon 129 00
Plattsburgh—Trinity 2 00
 Mrs. "H. S.," \$5; Mrs. "E. G."
 \$3 8 00
Poughkeepsie—Christ Ch. 5 00
 Do. towards the endowment
 of a Bishopric, for Cal. 87 00
 A Churchman 5 00 842 98

NEW-JERSEY.

Freehold—St. Peter's 10 00
Mt. Holly—St. Andrew's, Miss. Soc 21 00 31 00

PENNSYLVANIA.

Bellefonte—St. John's 11 00
 Do. S. S., for Chickasaws 1 50
Carlisle—St. John's 25 00
Jerseytown—Mrs. M. P. Wells 5 00
Lancaster—St. James's 28 62
Meadville—Christ Ch., for Cal. 10 00
Pequea—St. John's 5 00
Philadelphia—St. Luke's 5 00
 Young Ladies Bible Class 6 00
 Anonymous, No. 2 50 00 142 12

DELAWARE.

Apoquinimink—St. Ann's 11 00
Georgetown—St. Paul's 13 75
Indian River—St. George's 2 62
Lewes—St. Peter's 5 77
Long-Neck—Chap. of the Comforter 1 50
Millsboro'—St. Mark's 3 70
Newark—St. Thomas's 12 16
 Do. for Bp. Freeman's jurisdiction 5 00
Newcastle—Immanuel 10 00
Wilmington—St. Andrew's 25 00
 Trinity 14 50 105 00

MARYLAND.

Talbot Co.—St. Peter's 15 00

VIRGINIA.

Antrim Par.—Mrs. E. A. Clarke 5 00
 Mrs. Butler 20 00
Lexington—Col. Smith 5 00
Middlesex—Christ Ch., $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 00
 St. Martin's Par., $\frac{1}{2}$ 22 00 57 00

NORTH CAROLINA.

Mrs. "E. B. S." 5 00

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston—St. Paul's 44 82
 Do. for Chickasaws 1 00
 St. Philip's, for Bp. Freeman's
 jurisdiction 35 00
 Bp. Kemper's do. 30 00
 Mo. Miss. Lec. 3 54
 Do. Chickasaws 0 25
Edisto Island—for Chickasaws 3 50
St. Stephen's & Upper St. John's—
 for Chickasaws 46 00
 Do. for Jews 23 00 187 11

GEORGIA.

Savannah—Christ Ch. S. S. 6 50
 Do. Fem. Miss. So., $\frac{1}{2}$ 39 00 45 50

FLORIDA.

Jacksonville—A Lady, to pay ar-
 renages due to Western
 Missionaries 100 00

KENTUCKY.

Louisville—Christ Ch. 20 00

OHIO.

Zanesville--Thank offgs.....

5 00

MICHIGAN.

Detroit--St. Paul's.....

42 69

Kalamazoo--St. Luke's.....

5 00

47 69

WISCONSIN.

Southport--St. Matthew's.....

5 00

ARKANSAS.

Little Rock--Christ Ch.....

11 95

MISCELLANEOUS.

"J." a thank offg, $\frac{1}{2}$

1 00

Tithes of a Clerk, for Cal.....

10 00

11 00

Total.....

\$1,855 05

(Total since June 15, 1848, \$27,263 76.)

Acknowledgments.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The Treasurer of the Foreign Committee acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, from the 15th May, 1849, to 15th June, 1849 :

MAINE.

<i>Gardiner</i> —Christ Ch.....	26 00	
Do. a friend to Mis-		
sions, for Constantinople...	100 00	126 00

VERMONT.

<i>Enosburg</i> —Christ Ch.....	} 6 00	
<i>Sheldon</i> —Grace Ch.....		
Grace Ch.....	5 00	11 00

MASSACHUSETTS.

<i>Andover</i> —Christ Ch., \$41 50; do.		
Constantinople, \$11 50...	53 00	
<i>Boston</i> —Ch. of the Messiah, for ed.		
child, Africa, \$20; do., for		
Africa, \$3.....	23 00	
Grace Ch., Africa.....	40 00	
Trinity Ch., for the erection of		
buildings at Rocktown, Afr.	35 27	
St. Matthew's Ch.....	3 00	
<i>Bridgewater</i> —Trinity Ch.....	5 00	
<i>Lowell</i> —St. Ann's Ch., Africa.....	35 00	
<i>Nantucket</i> —Lewis H. Wendell....	2 00	
<i>Newburyport</i> —St. Paul's.....	10 00	
<i>Newton Lower Falls</i> —St. Mary's,		
for ed. two children, Africa.....	40 00	
<i>Roxbury</i> —St. James's Ch., for Ath-		
ens, \$13 90; China, 50 cents.....	14 40	
<i>Salem</i> —St. Peter's, \$25 61; do.,		
ed., Africa, \$25.....	50 61	311 28

RHODE-ISLAND.

<i>Providence</i> —St. John's Ch. for sup.		
of Rev. E. W. Syle, China,		
5th ann. payment.....	900 00	
Do. a family, for ed., China.....	25 00	
Do. do. Greece.....	25 00	
Do. ladies' Philanthropic Soc.		
for sup. of Mrs. Hening, Afr.	200 00	
<i>Simmons ville</i> —A pittance, for Afr.	1 00	1151 02

CONNECTICUT.

<i>Bristol</i> —Trinity Ch., Constant.....	5 00	
<i>Litchfield</i> —St. Michael's Ch.....	7 00	
<i>Milford</i> —St. George's Ch., Const..	3 00	
<i>Portland</i> —Trinity Ch. do.....	10 00	
<i>Plymouth</i> —St. Matthew's do.....	2 00	
<i>Ridgefield</i> —St. Stephen's do.....	5 00	
<i>Watertown</i> —"H. P. B.," Africa...	5 00	37 00

NEW-YORK.

<i>Brooklyn</i> —St. Ann's Ch. $\frac{1}{2}$, \$337 31;		
do., S. S., No. 1., for Africa,		
\$16 45; do., No. 2., for Afr.,		
\$41 29; do., No. 1., for China,		
\$16 46; do., three little		
children of Mrs. "G. D. M.,"		
for China, \$1 89; a friend,		
\$1; do., special, for Con-		
stantinople, \$15.....	429 40	

<i>Fishkill Landing</i> —St. Anna's Ch.,		
$\frac{1}{2}$ of coll. on Whitsunday...	9 00	
Do. Rev. Dr. Robertson, ann.		
sub., Constantinople.....	25 00	
<i>New-York</i> —Ch. Ascension, "M.C."		
for China, \$2 50; Mrs. "R.,"		
and daughter, edu., China,		
\$10; "F. D. P.," do., \$25;		
the Rector, do., \$25; Juv.		
Miss. Soc., do., \$25; do. do.,		
for For. Miss., \$47 81—72 81.	135 31	
Christ Ch., part Whitsunday		
collections.....	5 00	
St. George's Ch., \$348 31; "J.		
D.," for Africa, \$50; "G. M."		
"F. J.," "S.," and "J.," for		
sup. H. Gillett, Africa, \$20;		
do., for sup. child, China,		
4th ann. payment, \$25; "S.		
J. B.," ed., China, \$30; "F.		
A.," and E. Tracy, 4th pay-		
ment, ed., China, \$50; "C.		
J. L.," do. do., \$25; for Chi-		
na, \$1.....	549 31	
St. Mark's Ch., from estate of		
late Charles D. Betts, for Af-		
rica, \$100; do., offg. of Ch.,		
for Africa, \$20; do., China,		
\$3 62; do., ed. of H. Anthon		
and Mark, China, \$5 45.....	129 07	
St. Thomas's Ch. S. S., educa.		
Wm. Henry, Africa.....	20 00	
Family mite box, \$1, \$1 98 and		
\$1.....	3 98	
"J.," for Foreign Missions.....	1 00	
<i>Plattsburg</i> —Trinity Ch. of Mo.,		
10th ann. self-denial of a lit-		
tle girl.....	6 27	1313 34

WESTERN NEW-YORK.

<i>Geneva</i> —Trinity Ch., Miss N.,		
thro' Rev. P. P. Irving, for		
Africa.....	10 00	

NEW-JERSEY.

<i>Mount Holly</i> —St. Andrew's Ch.,		
Female Miss. Soc., Africa...	4 00	
A friend to Missions, fr. Athens,		
\$4; Constant., \$4; China,		
\$4; Africa, \$4.....	16 00	20 00

PENNSYLVANIA.

<i>Brownsville</i> —S. S. Christ Ch., for		
ed. of Anna Cornell, China,		
\$25; do., for China, \$5.....	30 00	
<i>Carlisle</i> —St. John's Ch., Constant.	10 00	
<i>Honesdale</i> —Grace Ch.....	5 00	
A little girl, (9 years old,) Miss		
"E. R. S.," as the gathering		
of Miss. box, for Africa.....	2 00	
<i>Lancaster</i> —St. James's, Constant.	30 00	
<i>N. London Cross-roads</i> —St. John's		
Ch., Africa.....	2 33	
<i>Philadelphia</i> —Grace Ch. S. S., for		
sup. 10 children, under care		
of Rev. J. Payne, Africa.....	200 00	
St. Peter's, for Constantinople.	100 00	
<i>Pequea</i> —St. John's Ch.....	5 00	384 33

DELAWARE.

Newark	St. Thomas's Ch., Africa,	3 00	
	Do. Constant.	2 05	5 05

MARYLAND.

Baltimore	—Ch. Ascension S. S., for		
	ed. Rosa and Richard Killin,		
	Africa	20 00	
	A Layman, for Constant.	25 00	
Hagerstown	—St. James's Ch., Con-		
	stantinople.	15 00	60 00

VIRGINIA.

Culpepper	—St. James's Ch., Afri-		
	ca and China.	10 00	
	R. H. Cunningham, Africa and		
	China.	10 00	
	Miss Eliza Stringfellow, Africa		
	and China.	10 00	
	Children of Mr. Stringfellow,		
	China, \$25.	30 00	
Hanover	—St. Martin's par.	22 00	
Halifax Co.	—Antrim parish, Mrs.		
	Eliza Bruce.	20 00	
	Rev. Jno. Grammer, Af. & Chi.	20 00	
	C. H. Cabaniss, Do.	2 00	
	Mrs. M. E. Grammer, Do.	5 00	
	" E. S. Easley, Do.	2 00	
	" Phebe Holt, Do.	1 00	
	" H. C. Barksdale, Do.	1 50	
	Miss Mary Smith, Do.	1 00	
	Mrs. C. Easley, Do.	1 00	
King George Co.	—St. Paul's Ch.,		
	Greece, \$5; Africa, 5.	10 00	
Lexington	—Col. Smith.	5 00	
Lunenburg	—Cumberland par., Af-		
	rica and China.	5 00	
	Mrs. Ann S. Nibbet, Africa		
	and China.	5 00	
Martinsburg	—Trinity Ch. Miss.		
	Asso., for Africa and China.	20 00	
Middlesex	—Christ Ch.	5 00	
Port Royal	—St. Peter's Ch., Africa	10 00	165 75

NORTH CAROLINA.

Scotland Neck	—Trinity Ch.	25 00	
Tarboro	—Calvary Church.	14 00	39 00

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Beaufort	—St. Helena Ch., Africa,		
	\$46; S. S., ed., China, \$45;		
	"G. R. W.," ed., China, \$25;		
	Miss "S. G. B.," ed., China,		
	\$25; "R. W. B.," ed., China,		
	\$25.	196 00	
Charleston	—St. Paul's Ch.	29 93	
	St. Philip's, Africa, \$27; Con-		
	stantinople, \$27.	54 00	
	Mon. Miss. Lec., May.	3 54	

Estate of J. G. Godfrey, 2nd			
ann. sub. ed., China.	25 00		
Miss G. S. Godfrey, ed., China	2 00		
Edisto Island—Ch. do., Africa.	10 00		
Statesburg—A gentleman.	10 00		
United Parishes—St. Stephen and			
Upper St. John.	42 00	372 47	

GEORGIA.

Columbus	—Miss Eliza Barnes, Afr.	25 00	
Montpelier	—Fem. Inst., for Greece	20 00	
Savannah	—Christ Ch. S. S., edu.		
	Edward Neufville, Africa.	20 00	
	Fem. Miss. Soc., \$39; do., Col.		
	S. S., ed. Harry Cunning-		
	ham, Africa, \$20; contribu-		
	tion, for Africa, \$1; Mrs.		
	Hill's School, \$3, Greece.	83 00	
	Ladies Chinese So., for China.	125 13	
	Do. for ed. 6 child-		
	ren, China.	150 00	403 13

KENTUCKY.

Louisville	—St. Paul's Ch. S. S., ed.		
	Africa.	25 00	

OHIO.

Chillicothe	—St. Paul's Ch., a Mem-		
	ber, Constantinople.	5 00	
Marietta	—St. Luke's Ch., for Afri-		
	ca and China.	10 00	15 00

WISCONSIN.

Green Bay	—Christ Ch., Athens.	3 00	
Total.			\$1457 95

MISCELLANEOUS.

Washington, D. C.	—Balance due		
	on 10 Mexican certificates,		
	part of Legacy of late F. S.		
	Key.	1210 80	
	Donation for the erection of a Ch.,		
	Shanghai, China, by a gen-		
	man of Boston, Mass., \$1,000		
	sterling, or.	4601 23	
	Donations for the erection of Mis-		
	sionary Buildings at Rock-		
	town, Cape Palmas.	1224 09	
	Donations for the erection of a Ch.		
	for the colonists at Cape		
	Palmas, Africa.	1574 96	
	Donations from residents at Shang-		
	hai, China, towards the		
	erection of School buildings	1600 00	

(Total since June 15, 1848, \$41,780 95.)

